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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
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AFEARED OF A GALL.

Oh, darn it all!—afeared of her,
And such a mite of a gall!
Why, two of her size rolled into one
Won't ditto sister Sall.
Her voice is sweet as the whippoorwill's,
And the sunshine's in her hair;
But I'd rather face a redskin's knife,
Or the grip of a grizzly bear.
Yet ball says, "Why, she's such a dear,
She's just the one for you."
Oh, darn it all!—afeared of a gall,
And me just six feet two.

Though she ain't any size, while I'm
Considerable tall,
I'm nowhere when she speaks to me,
She makes me feel so small.
My face grows red; my tongue gets hitched,
The cussed thing won't go;
It riles me, 'cause it makes her think
I'm most tarnation slow.
And though folks says she's sweet on me,
I guess it can't be true.
Oh, darn it all!—afeared of a gall,
And me just six feet two.

My sakes! just 'spose if what the folks
Is saying should be so!
Go, cousin Jane, and speak to her,
Find out and let me know;
Tell her the galls should court the men,
For isn't this leap year?
That's why I'm kinder bashful like,
Awaiting for her here.
And should she hear I'm scared of her,
You'll swear it can't be true,
Oh, darn it all!—afeared of a gall,
And me just six feet two.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SEEING A LION KILLED.

How I happened to find myself at Dgibel-al-Rafi, a deserted Arab town, one of the furthermost outposts of French Algeria, situated near the eastern base of the Atlas Mountains, is easily explained.

M. le Docteur L——, in charge of the hospital at P——, had, some six years before, been sent by the French Government, in the suite of Prince Napoleon, to the United States, to make a report on our ambulance system, and I had been enabled to do him some slight service. Seeing his name published in the Algiers official paper as director of the military infirmary at P——, when I got there I ventured to renew our old acquaintance. I was most kindly received, and treated as a *compagnon d'armes*. "Is it possible," I asked, "to unite my forces—that is, myself and my servant—to any little expedition you may be sending out into the country?" "Certainly," was the reply. "But, unfortunately there is nothing stirring now. Razzias are all over in this neighborhood, and the Arabs are much more quiet here than are my good compatriots in Paris."

"I have been longing to see—you will excuse the folly of it—I have been most desirous of being present at a lion hunt," I said. "That died out when poor Gerard, the French Hubert of lion-slayers, accidentally killed himself," replied the Medical Director. "But there are lions somewhere about the country, nevertheless—not quite as plenty, though, nor probably as fine ones, as you might have found in the Jardin des Plantes, before we had to eat them. There is a little expeditionary column going to Dgibel-al-Raff—rather a sorry one, however—made up of men who have been sent to me sick, and whom I am supposed to have patched up. They will leave to-morrow, and you might go with them. You shall be—let me see what you shall be. I have no surgeon to send with them—in fact, the men won't want any. I have it. We will appoint you a kind of dispensing officer of medicines—grand apothecary-in-chief. Your servant will have in charge a valise, with quinine and some of the usual tonics of our medical *repertoire*, and if anybody is ill, give him a quinine pill—only one, mind. The quantity of that infernal drug you Americans swallow, and how you live after it, passes my belief. Ah, lions! Now I think of it, there is a captain at the cantonment, I hear, does that kind of thing. You shall have a particular letter of introduction to him; also, one to the Colonel in command. If I remember rightly, the Captain sent through here a lion-skin, of his tanning, and I think I saw in a Paris paper (that is where we read the late provincial Algerian news) that he amused himself in that way. To think that sane men can find pleasure in such things! *Le sport—le sport!*"

Some five days' easy journey brought me with the military column to Dgibel-al-Raff, a little station about three hundred miles southwest of Algiers. The Colonel, commanding some five hundred soldiers, received me graciously, and, I was immediately presented to the lion-killing Captain, who invited me to share his quarters with him, which consisted of a single room on the ground floor of an old ruined Marabout tomb. Over a particularly good breakfast, where Arab *kous-kous*, and a remarkably fine *hure de sanglier* were partaken of, when it came to the coffee and the little glass of brandy after it, I stated my cravings for a lion-hunt. My host was a very quiet French gentleman; grown somewhat grizzled in service, he had entered the army as a soldier of fortune, he told me, and had worked his way up. He had a clear, blue eye, and wore his hair cut very short, and had rather the look of a military Chaplain than of an officer of Spahis.

"Has Monsieur ever tried this kind of thing?" he inquired.

"Never. The biggest game I ever killed was a buffalo," I replied.

"Never been in India?"

"Never."

"But, my dear sir, lion hunting is no joke. I have killed six, and have had one or two rather narrow escapes. You see English officers go better prepared than we do; they have their beaters, that is, when they are after tigers, and they make all kinds of preparations. Lion hunting with us here and in all Africa—I think I can count the lion hunters on my fingers, there are not more than five of us, and I am the poorest—we hardly look upon as an amusement. To confess to you the fact, we do not regard it in the English light as sport, but kill lions rather to exercise our prestige over the natives. There are lions about here, and as luck would have it I expect to see a native—one of the head men from a little village near here—at our headquarters to day. His people have been losing their stock from lions. I think I know the particular lion that makes his larder out of that village. There used to be three of them. One I killed eight months ago; another, though I am not sure I killed him, because I never skinned him, disappeared after I had put a brace of balls in him. This one, if I am not mistaken, is the father of the other two. If you feel so inclined I see no reason why you should not join me, only Monsieur must excuse me, he must act the spectator—be my audience.

"How a spectator, sir," I asked.

"I will explain. You have a gun, I suppose?"

"Yes, a Westley Richards."

"A good gun and a good maker, and quite reliable. Well, you can take it, but you must give me your word of honor that you will not shoot, unless I can tell you verbally to do so, or if your own life is in danger. The reason is quite simple. Lions, according to the story books, are very brave, and so they are. But though the African lion is by no means the most insignificant of his race, two men, if not using a word disrespectful to the king of beasts, rather confuse him, so that he is quite as likely, when confronted by more than one man, unless wounded, at the first glimpse to break away—to turn tail, in fact. Of course, Monsieur will understand that I would not for the world as much as even intimate that he is not a good shot, and able to stand a slight trial of nerves, but I can only agree to take you on the sole condition that you promise to do exactly as I shall instruct you. Here is my best gun," and he took from out of a case, where it had been taken to pieces, a heavy Devisme muzzle loading double-barreled rifle, perfectly plain, with a very prominent brass sight. "It is shorter, you think, than usual, but it is wonderfully accurate. The ball makes not quite one twist on itself the whole length of the barrel. It shoots with exceeding force and precision. If it was longer it would be very much in the way. I supplement my arsenal with even a shorter gun by fully ten centimetres. This is a Lapage breech-loading rifle, also double-barreled. There is no end of gew-gaw about it, and, filagree damascing on the barrels, and a present from my old General; but it is an admirable gun. Try those locks. You Americans brag about your fire-arms. Your barrels may be as good as ours, but your locks are not. See how smoothly the whole battery works, and the way the lock is let in the stock. I will wager to load them, put on a water proof cap, and an India-rubber wad over the charge, and to place them in that well out there for a week, and then to fire them off while the water is dripping from them. I use a very heavy charge; so heavy that I feel the recoil quite severely at times. If I hit a lion anywhere, I want to drive the ball clean through him, or if I strike a bone, I want to shatter it, or at least stun him. My balls I cast and swedge myself. They have just a *soupcon* of pewter in them—about a twentieth. This india-rubber wad is of my contriving. Though the ball is slightly forced, this thin skin of caoutchouc makes the projectile fit even more closely. Small arms, such as pistols, are ridiculous. If you cannot kill your lion with the first or second shot, the lion will make a mouthful of you." Just then in came an orderly, who announced the arrival of an Arab visitor at headquarters. "My head man," said the Captain. "You will excuse me for a few minutes, and during my absence, pray open that closet there; you will see a collection of Kabyl guns and yataghans which will amuse you; their cost price was ever so many broken heads." In a few moments the Captain came back. "Your desires of seeing a lion hunt are likely to be satisfied. The Arab sheik, and he is a very truthful man, says that two nights ago he had two goats killed and a cow, and that this morning at daybreak seven sheep were slaughtered, not counting a mule belonging to the train, which had been sent to him to take care of. We will start this evening at sundown for a ride of some five leagues. All preparations will be made for us. If the lion comes at all, which is highly probable, for their visits generally occur three nights consecutively, we will see him to-morrow morning some time about daybreak. Lions drink first and breakfast afterward. Now, since you must be fatigued, pray use my couch and take a siesta. There is a pouch of Morocco tobacco, the best, I think, in the world, and choose any pipe you please. At about 3 o'clock I will have you awakened; at 4 the Major expects us both to dinner, and a little after 6 this evening we will be off."

Just as the evening star was visible I found myself with my lion-hunting cicerone at the foot of a rocky spur of hills, covered with a kind of short, stunted evergreen oak.

"The men with the guns and kids ought not to be far from here," said the Captain. Just then I heard a feeble bleat, and a moment afterward a group of Arabs, in their long burnouses, appeared. One man bore our three guns, another dragged after him two kids, a third, carried a stout picket with a spade, and stripling of sixteen, the favorite son of the sheik, directed the movements of the party. A few words of quiet greeting were interchanged, the guns were handed us, all save the boy and the man who had the kids were dismissed, and we four commenced scrambling up the hillsides. We traveled for fully two hours up the rough slopes, when we emerged into an open place of about two acres, where there had been some appearance of former tillage, probably dhourra had been grown there, as some wild stalks were visible.

"Here must be our first sacrifice," remarked the Captain, and saying this, he addressed a few brief instructions to the lad, who in a moment whipped out a huge knife, which had been hidden in his girdle, and at a single stroke almost decapitated the smaller of the kids, and then, very mercilessly, as I thought, dragged the poor bleeding creature in a zig-zag way from the edge of the clearing to about the center of the ground. The kid had hardly given his last struggle before the spade was called into requisition, and he was buried in a slight hole about in the middle of the open, and a stake was driven in over his grave. The stake-bearer then unwound from his waist a coil of rope made of camels' hair, some forty feet long, secured the goat tightly around the neck and body, and tied the other end to the picket; then with low bows, the lad having kissed the Captain's hand and patted caressingly our guns, the man and boy left us.

"I killed one of the sons of the lion just here," said the captain, "and know the preserve. There are two tracks leading from here, to the pond above, and at sundown yesterday he was known to have come just by here. This is my position," and he pointed to a little ledge of stones, with a curtain of bushes before it, "there is my ambuscade. Your location is more difficult to select. As an audience, whether to put you in the *stalle d'orchestre* or in the *balcon*, is the question. I think that position will suit you," and he designated a rather high, bare rock, which skirted the clearing, considerably to the left of him. "This is the way he will come, in this ravine just between us, in order to get through that gully on the other side. He will smell blood, and will commence snuffing the air, and just then the kid will become aware of his lordly presence. He will probably approach with his head down, and, providing we are still as death, will advance slowly, his side somewhat exposed, and his yellow eyes intent on the quarry. A lion's movements are exceedingly deliberate, when he thinks there is no danger. I have no doubt but that at thirty paces—providing there is light enough—I can put a ball clean through him in exactly the right spot, that is, some three inches behind the fore shoulder. We will load now," and he looked at his watch, for the moon made the night quite clear. "It is nearly 12 o'clock. So go and reconnoiter your post. Do not smoke. Should I miss him, you must promise me to do nothing, save, of course, should he turn on you, which is quite impossible. I must be left entirely to my own resources. Here is my Lepage. I shall use the left barrel first, and save the right, and here is the fancy Devisme as a reinforcement. Both guns I shall put down here side by side. It is a good kid, only it has started bleating too soon and too vigorously, and may exhaust itself too early in the night. You see it ought to act on *Monsieur le Devorant* like an Ostend oyster does on a gourmand at Philippes. Above all, silence; after two o'clock do not as much as budge, for after that time you may expect our lion at any moment. He may or may not roar; though at this season, in September, they are mostly quiet, but in May or June is the time to hear them, a deep basso-profundo, which Lablache himself would have envied." I saw I had to do with a very quiet and determined man, with no possible fanfaronade about him, and proceeded to load my gun, putting into it a fearful charge of powder, from the fact of his saying to me, "More, more powder; it is not a hare you are going to shoot, that is, in case you have to shoot at all."

I took to my rock, and removing a stone or so, found a rather comfortable position. The woods were perfectly still. The kid had tired herself with bleating, and lay coiled up almost at the foot of the picket, evidently asleep. I was too far from my companion to see him plainly, but I could hear what he said quite distinctly. "*Sacre bete*," apparently addressing the kid; *Chante donc*." ["Why don't you sing?"] and with this he took some stones, which he hurled at the sleeping kid. The poor thing awoke, shook herself, made a furtive bound, found she was tethered, missed her fond parent, and then commenced bleating most piteously, which she continued to do in the most painful way for the next two hours. I was getting cramped and stiff, when, after an interminable lapse of time, I heard a low, booming sound, not unmusical, in the distance. It was the deepest bass I had ever heard, and sounded miles away. Was it a lion's roar? Undoubtedly it was, for I noticed just then that the Captain lifted off his fez, which had been the preconcerted signal between us that his majesty was abroad. Then it became decidedly exciting. I had before, in my younger days, sat crouching behind a tree, rifle in hand, shaking all over as I heard the baying of the hounds, my whole being stricken by the first deer fever. Now, I heard my heart beating within me. Was he coming? Suppose he was to come on my side? What ought I to do then? I must confess I thought, after all, how much more desirable it was to see a lion in a menagerie, and to hear him roar there, than away off in a dreary mountain gorge in Northern Africa. All sounds now ceased save the bleating of the kid, which made the enclosure resound now like a perfect bedlam to my excited ears. I strained my eyes, but could see nothing. Once I rose, getting on my elbows and peering into the gloom before me, behind me, with, I must confess it, no small feeling of dread, and was recalled to my place by a motion of the Captain's hand. It was too dark now to see anything, and I could barely make out the Captain's ambush. Presently I heard the same deep, reverberating sound, perfectly plain, and apparently quite near. I was in a fearful fidget. Suppose he was behind me, and I was the intervening object between the lion and the kid, might he not miss the duck and hit the drake? I rather convulsively clutched my rifle, put it half-cock, and tried to see if I could make out the sight on it, which was of dark, unburnished metal, and found that I could not. Presently it grew perceptibly lighter, and I thought I could make out the day faintly glimmering through a break in the trees, and then felt some little consoled, as I could now make out from my elevation the recumbent form of the Captain. After all I thought, it is only a night spent in the woods, and there will be no lion. Just then I noticed the Captain put his finger to his lips. Poor kiddy now went on in a most distracted way, jumping to the end of her tether, and almost choking herself in her paroxysms of anguish. A moment after—I heard no rustle—and yet some huge beast stood clear before me. How he had managed to get there, without the crackle of a bough, even, I never could understand. Sure enough, it was a lion. He was perfectly unconscious of danger. That there was a trail of blood somewhere he seemed, however, aware of. After standing impassive for a moment, with his head well up, he lowered it slowly and turned at least five times on himself, describing a circle of not less than ten feet in diameter, but did it very leisurely, not rapidly nor excitedly. The kid, just as he had appeared, was silent, as if paralyzed with fright, when now she ventured on the faintest possible bleat. Instantly the lion was gone, retreating backward some twenty feet only, when he paused; then again, with his head to the ground, slowly advanced some thirty feet to the left of where he had made his first entree. He was taking slow, deliberate steps, reminding me of the forced theatrical gait so much delighted in by minor tragedians. Evidently the kid was an attraction. I held my breath, watching now the Captain's ambush. The lion was in a bad position for him to shoot at. Instead of crossing right before him, the beast had passed diagonally. Suddenly the kid retreated in an exactly opposite direction toward me. The lion paused for a moment, and turned his head completely away from the kid, then stretched himself at length upon the ground, opened wide his huge mouth, lolled out his tongue, rolling his head from side to side quite complacently, as if enjoying the terror of the smaller animal. Then suddenly he rose, gave himself a long stretch, until his belly was bent to the ground. This he repeated several times, yawning away, and next, with his head well down, moving one foot slowly after the other, his paws gracefully curved, he neared the kid, which was now racing, circus fashion, in a circle, the lion following her motions with his head. On my word, I had been so fascinated by the majesty of his actions that I was startled when a heavy report rang through the place, and I heard the lion give a sharp, quick, subdued howl of anguish, and next he rolled for an instant on the ground; then he got to his feet, and faced directly toward the spot where the sharp red tongue of fire had spurted from. Now he was lashing his tail and growling fearfully, his mane bristling, and was dragging himself rapidly on three paws toward the Captain's ambush. Should I shoot? I had my gun to my shoulder, but I might miss him, for his back was towards me. I held my breath, then came another shot, fired almost point-plank, it seemed to me. In an agony the lion rose on his hind legs, beat the air for a moment, pawing it as I have seen a wounded horse do, then fell all of a heap on his side, and just then the Captain emerged, gun still in hand, and held ready at the hip. I was now hearing him when he cried, "One moment, if you please. I have known a resuscitation to occur, with the most distressing effects on bystanders," and waving me back, he cautiously approached the lion, walking around him several times. "*Satane bete*," he said, after a few minutes' interval, "he is dead, sure," "I had a clean good shot at him with the first barrel, and it ought to have killed him, though the second did his business for him effectually Let us see; I suppose there are certain circumstances under which a man may kick a dead lion," and here he tried with his foot to move him. "He has fallen on his wounded side. He is stone dead—come help me turn him. I am curious to see where the first ball entered." By means of the picket we, with great difficulty, raised up his fore shoulder, though we could not turn him. "See here—not so bad," and he pointed to a small wound just about three inches behind the shoulder. "The ball probably struck a rib before penetrating, and must have torn the ligaments of the shoulder—but the charge of powder was quite strong enough to have pierced his vitals, the worst of his wound is inside—you see he has bled hardly any from the outside—and he would have died in ten minutes without the second shot, which was in his eye, that knocked him over as quickly as if I had severed his cerebral column. But that last shot is a dangerous shot to make. I have sent a ball through a lion's skull, but it is of such dense material as not to be a reliable shot. He is the father of the other two lions, and his age was perhaps twenty. He has a splendid mane—I never saw a finer—and is fairly sized, though hardly as big as his sons were. Would you oblige me by seeing if you have an envelope in your pocket? There is a parasite peculiar to lions which I have promised to send to a friend of mine, who amuses himself with such *betise*. They are to be found mostly in the ears—ah, here are some—it is getting light enough to see them. There, sir, you have seen a lion killed, and now let us smoke a cigarette and take a mouthful of brandy. Some of the village people will be sure to be here before long."

"Allow me," I said, "to congratulate you on your nerve and coolness."

"Nonsense, sir; it is rather habit with me than otherwise. Honestly, I do not care for the sport of it. The excitement of killing the first lion might have been something, but this is my seventh, and the novelty has passed away. It pleases the Colonel, however, and an old mother of mine at home, who likes to read about it in the papers, and to look at the medals the Algerian Societies award for such things. But for the life of me I cannot see any reason for the fuss people, especially English people, make over this kind of thing. I am, I assure you, very little of a sportsman, and the younger officers in the regiment can put me to shame any time when they go hunting quail; and as to a boar, sir, I think the last one I went after, why, when the animal turned on me I was glad enough to put spurs to my horse and get out of the way. Poor kid," he said, putting the little creature which crouched down near us, "you shall never again serve as a lure. But here comes the village deputation. Ten years ago a French soldier's life would not have been worth a rush here; now I shall have the hardest work to keep them away from kissing my feet." Just then there burst on the scene fully fifty men, most of them carrying long guns, who all rushed toward the dead lion Some bowed gravely at the dead beast calling him "their great-grandfather, their aunt's eldest uncle;" others, however, took off their slippers, or pulled switches, and belabored the carcass, exclaiming, "This for my pretty pied goat; this for my black sheep; this for my yellow cow with the twisted horn." Next they made a bolt for the Captain, and had he had as many hands and feet as a centipede, they would all have been kissed. I, too, came in for a profuse and highly disagreeable and unmerited share of adulation. What was the best, however, was that with their knives they speedily cut down a number of saplings, and stretchers were improvised, and on their shoulders we were carried down the hillsides to the plain below. The procession was as follows: First, the Captain, then the lion, and next the writer, and after that a retinue of stragglers, who burnt powder in their long guns unceasingly. At the village we had a feast. There was a whole boiled sheep, with crisp millet cakes and coffee *indigine*, that is, coffee roasted a moment before using it, broken coarse in a stone mortar, rapidly boiled in a bright red copper vessel, stirred with a cleft stick, and drank scalding, sugared, grounds and all. We were back at Dgibel-al-Raff before sundown, and over our absinthe the commandant said to me, "To think of a man coming three thousand miles and over to see a lion killed. *Drole d'idee;* but you Americans have, I suppose, some of that leaven in you the English call '*Le* sport.'"

The Latest Fashions.

BATHING SUITS.

The bathing season is late this summer, but extensive preparations are making for it at the furnishing houses. Many fancy designs, with redingote and polonaise over-dresses are shown for bathing suits, but the favorite model remains the old fashioned yoke blouse, plain about the shoulders, flowing and full below. The yoke is square and quite deep. The waist and skirt are in one piece of three or four widths, long enough to reach halfway between the knee and ankle. The waist is attached to the yoke by broad box pleats. These pleats may be sewed flatly as far as the belt; but as this outlines the bust very plainly, most ladies prefer loose pleats. The belt may be of the material, or else of tarpaulin. Sometimes a sash of the goods or of bright India colors is loosely knotted about the waist or lower down on the hips. Sleeves are plain coat shape, or else shirt sleeves with deep cuffs. The neck is usually finished with a broad marine collar, but this season the inevitable ruff is even added to bathing dresses. The trousers reach to the ankle, and are made like closed drawers fastening on the side. A drawing string is usually put in the back of the belt to tighten or loosen the garment at pleasure.

Another design in favor for young ladies' bathing dresses is a sailor suit, made with the full sailor blouse falling loosely over the hips, with no belt, but merely a hem at the bottom, in which a rubber band is run. The skirt is plain, with gored front, and full back gathered to a band. This is especially pretty made in navy blue flannel, with white Hercules braid for trimming.

The material for these aquatic suits are twilled flannels, wiry serges, and moreen. White flannel suits are more admired than all others, but require care in drying to keep them from showing soiled streaks. Gay scarlet or blue worsted braid is set on in straight bands, or else the garments are scalloped and ornamented with narrow serpentine braid. New bathing mantles, for putting on when crossing the beach, are long cardinal cloaks made of white corduroy, flannel or water-proof, braided in bright colors. The slippers for walking in the sand are "mules," or merely toes and soles made of flannel, braided to match the cloak, and sewed to cork soles.

WATERING-PLACE DRESSES.

Among the most tasteful dresses prepared for afternoon and evening at the watering-places are those of silk skirts and thin polonaises of grenadine, black or ecru guipure, or else white organdy. A very handsome costume has a plain waist, with demi-trained skirt of blue gray silk, with lengthwise graduated puffs covering the entire front and first side breadths, while in the back are merely two gathered flounces. The polonaise is white grenadine in stripes of square canvas meshes alternating with moire stripes. The garment is loose, and worn with a belt and side sash. The trimming is a bias band of grenadine two inches wide, piped on the upper edge, and finished below with heavy crimped fringe. Another suit has a plain silk dress of peach color, an exquisite pinkish-mauve challie, simply trimmed with two bias ruffles around the skirt, headed with a full pinked ruche. This dress is almost covered with a polonaise of thinnest white organdy in which many lengthwise bands of Valenciennes are set, and the seams concealed by an edge of narrow lace on each side. The insertion is two inches wide; there are three rows down the back and four down the front, and the pattern is fern leaves thickly wrought, that show beautifully over the silk beneath. Around the skirt is a band of insertion, to which is attached scalloped lace of the same design, which is also let in the muslin, and a similar lace edges the garment. A wide lace frill is around the neck and sleeves.

A very lovely white Swiss muslin dress, with needleworked flounces, is worn over white silk, and is suitable for full evening dress. The white silk skirt has a deep Spanish flounce. Over this is the muslin skirt, with three embroidered flounces, edged with Valenciennes in the front breadths, and six such flounces on the back. With this is a demi-polonaise, long, flat and square in front, with a short square basque behind. This is one of the newest Parisian designs for muslin dresses.

PINEAPPLE DRESSES.

Pretty dresses for midsummer are also made of the transparent pineapple silk mounted on colored Chambery muslin. A model is of blue pineapple, with white lines made over solid blue muslin. The waist is a tight jockey basque of the blue lawn, plainly covered with the pineapple fabric and edged with a piping cord and very narrow Italian Valenciennes; a fraise is around the neck and graduated down the front in vest shape; coat sleeves, with two bias ruffles. The skirt of solid blue lawn is concealed by bias striped flounces edged with Valenciennes. The two lower ruffles extending around the skirt, with five narrower ones are curved on the front breadths. A full round overskirt is ruffled and draped on the sides. Four dozen yards of lace are used in trimming the flounces.

GLOVES.

Ladies whose hands perspire freely consult comfort and economy by wearing during the warm months lisle-thread gloves. These are now made like kid gloves, with long wrists, fastened by two or three buttons, and are stitched on the back in lines of self-colored silk. Pale gray, pearl, drab and brownish-buff are the best colors for the summer wear. White thread gloves are not as popular as they formerly were. English thread gloves are fashioned with four sewed seams in the fingers, precisely as kid gloves are. French lisle-thread gloves fit admirably, and have but one seam woven in each finger. They are shown in dark colors, black, and white, fastened by three buttons. The black thread gloves are suitable for mourning, and a grateful relief from the warmth of black kid. The Neapolitan gloves, of mixed silk and linen, are in grisaille colors, appropriate for half-mourning.

For driving basket phaetons, riding and traveling are buckskin gauntlets, made with a gore on the side; the hand is easily slipped into these, and there is no after trouble of buttoning. A still more dainty glove, of its kind, is the soft castor glove with flowing cuff, lined with white kid and nicely finished.

Lace mittens are sold in quantities for country use. They are made with half fingers, are heavily wrought on the back of the hand and sometimes inside, and have deep flowing cuffs. The choice designs have lengthwise stripes on the back, making the hand look slender.

VARIETIES

Kid shoes, with straps buttoned across the instep, leaving spaces between the bars for displaying the stockings, were worn at the Jerome Park races, and are occasionally seen on the promenade, but are too *pronounce* for anything but carriage wear. The colored silk stockings worn abroad have already appeared here, in blue, mauve, and violet shades. White stockings striped around with a color are worn with low shoes in the house.

The chatelaine dress, with close plain waist buttoned below the hips, is among summer importations, and is more novel than pretty. The skirt is smooth and without gathers in front, and in some cases has lead in the bottom to make it hang clinging to the figure. The back is draped slightly over a sash.

Short fichus, scarcely more than collars, lapped on the breast, are made of lace and sheer muslin, and finished with a high lace fraise around the neck.

Black silk frames lined with pale blue, buff, white or rose colored silk are used to vary the monotony of black silk and grenadine dress. Colored China crape and muslin fraise are also shown in the shops. The sash of twilled silk deeply fringed must match in color. These are used with black and white muslin dresses. —[Harper's Bazar.

VARIETIES.

A PERFECTLY white robin was recently caught at Rocky Nook, Plymouth, Mass.

A KEOKUK damsel entered a store recently and asked for "a deck of them postal keards."

IN Burlington, Iowa, recently, a little girl was led into the room to take her last look at her dead mother. After gazing in silence for a few moments, the child turned away, and expired almost instantly.

A LITTLE girl at Evansville, recently, was rocking a baby to sleep, when a companion playfully tipped her chair back. The young nurse grasped the baby so hard to prevent its falling that it died soon after.

THE New York Express says the jury in the Walworth trial at first stood 8 for murder in the first degree, 1 for murder in the second degree, and 3 for acquittal. They afterwards compromised by returning the verdict as it stands.

IN every car on the Connecticut River Railroad there is a box overhead, at one end of which is contained the name of the next station, which it is the duty of the brakemen to change as they leave the stations. And it goes further; it states where they connect with other roads. As the change is made, a bell strikes twice, which attracts the attention of the passengers, so that the box always exhibits the name of the next station, and so on. Thus passengers always know the name of the stopping place, and also if it connects with any other railroad.

AT Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago, a young man by the name of Orlando Harris, while returning from work, discovered a boy bathing who was about to drown. Harris dropped his dinner pail and basket on the ground, and at once sprang in. He evidently leaped into the water without thinking of danger, as he was unable to swim. He managed to reach the exhausted boy, but found himself beyond his depth. Not being able to help himself, he still had the presence of mind and heroism, just as he was about to sink, to give the boy a push toward shore. He shoved the boy so near land that a brother caught him and drew him out, but the brave young man was drowned.

PEOPLE in Vienna are very polite, according to Mr. Fulton, of the Baltimore American. He says: "No one thinks of entering a store, an office, or a place of business, without taking off his hat and keeping it off, as well as exchanging a polite bow on leaving. To keep the head covered is deemed extremely rude and offensive. If a stranger makes inquiry on the street, either of a man or a boy, the greatest pains are not only taken to give the right direction, but they will even follow you to see that you make no mistake, and when you stop to look around in perplexity, you will generally find the same kindly stranger at your elbow to point the way again. Even on entering a cafe or restaurant, all the waiters bow to you, and so on entering or leaving a store, the proprietor follows you to the door, and the clerks make their obeisance to you with all the grace of a dancing master."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July, 12, 1873.

THE Waynesburg *Messenger* names the Hon. WILLIAM M'CLELLAND for Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. We agree with it in the many good things it says of the gallant Captain.

THE Republicans of Cass County, Iowa, have instructed their delegates to the State Convention, that if they went on a railroad pass they could not represent the county. Gen. GRANT take warning.

THE *Gazette* prints that falsehood cooked up by Credit Mobilier COLFAX in regard to the "S. C." check as detailed by DREW, the lawyer, and adds: "this clears COLFAX entirely of the transaction referred to." Yes, it is easy as lying—aint it?

A LETTER from the Hon. C. A. BLACK of Greene, member of the Constitutional Convention, informs us we were not strictly accurate in stating he had opposed the publication of the amended constitution in one paper of each party. The proposition referred to future amendments, and not to the present ones.

THE death of Judge COOLEY, of New Orleans in a duel, was caused by remarks made by him in the case of HAWKINS es the editor of the *Picayune*. COOLEY was the attorney of HAWKINS, and supposed he was justified by his profession in taking greater liberties with the character of the editor than was the latter with his client—lawyers should be careful.

GRANT is showing a disposition to provide for the family connections of his friend, the rebel Col. MOSBY—whose sister was recently appointed to a clerkship in the dead letter office at Washington and over the heads of a number of widows of Union soldiers. MOSBY is loyal now and for GRANT for a third term.

ON the question of adjourning over the heated term, the Constitutional Convention appears to be nearly equally divided. On Thursday a resolution offered by Mr. STEWART to adjourn till the second Tuesday of September was defeated by one vote, ayes 45; nays 46—and by a vote of ayes 45, nays 44 an adjournment was ordered till Tuesday morning, July 8th.

GRANT'S candidate for Governor of Massachussetts, Salary Grabber BEN BUTLER, addressed a temperance meeting at Framingham on the Fourth, at the close of which he was called upon to state whether he is among the friends or opponents of the present liquor law in that State. The "hero of Fort Fisher" said that "asking questions at a Fourth of July celebration is like whistling at a funeral." The question was put again and again, but BEN, who was always known to pull for the side that pays best, paid no attention thereto and quickly left the stand and the grove.

THE Chicago *Tribune* gives the following as the office-holders' platform:

Resolved, That stealing is wrong, but we will support the thieves.

Resolved, That the Republican party has saved the country, but we denounce the corruption in the party, and renominate the same scamps for office.

Resolved, That RANKIN's bondsmen should be held responsible for the money he stole but we unanimously approve of CARPENTER, one of said bondsmen who has not refunded, as our choice for Governor.

To which should be added:

Resolved, That members of Congress who voted themselves five thousand dollars extra pay are thieves, and that General GRANT, who lobbied for the bill, and is to be paid one hundred thousand dollars for signing and making it the law, is an honest man, and further,

Resolved, That we will support every Congressional salary-grabber who is again nominated by the party.

A JUDICIAL NOMINATION.

A. E. WILLSON Esq. has been unanimously nominated by the Democracy of Fayette County for President Judge in place of Judge GILMORE deceased, and the Democracy of Greene County have present the name of DAVID CRAWFORD Esq. for the same position.

MR. DANIEL P. LOWE, who appears to be a low sort of fellow, albeit he indulges in the prefix of *Hon.* to his name, is a member of Congress from sainted Kansas, and of course is a Radical of the Radicals. During the Forty-second Congress he drew upon the proper officer of the House for, and obtained from him the following articles, which were charged in the officer's accounts as "stationery:"

50 pounds tea	$100 00
72 pounds sugar	30 00
218 pounds granulated sugar	30 52
1 box lemons	6 00
2 boxes lemons	12 00
525 pounds granulated sugar at 12 cents	31 00
9 boxes lemons	54 00
284 pounds sugar	40 80
25 pounds castile soap	12 50
48 dozen stay laces	24 00
6 boxes lemons	30 00
20 pounds tea	40 00
50 pounds sugar	7 00
62 pounds castile soap	26 00
250 pounds sal soda	25 00
10 pounds mixed tea	20 00
50 pounds granulated sugar	7 00
20 pounds mixed tea	40 00
100 pounds granulated sugar	14 00
322 pounds castile soap	46 70
40 pounds mixed tea	100 00
7 pounds granulated sugar	141 00
50 pounds mixed tae	100 00
256 pounds granulated sugar	102 00
462 pounds granulated sugar	480 28
255 pounds granulated sugar	350 84
2 boxes lemons	12 00
1 bar of sugar	48 00
20 pounds best tea	30 00
4 boxes lemons	26 00

Plain folks would call all these things groceries, except the forty-eight dozen stay laces for Mrs. LOWE and her lady friends.

WORSE THAN THE DUELLO.

A vast deal of cheap morality has been expended over the death of Judge COOLEY, who fell by the hand of Col. BARNWELL RHETT in a duel which grew out of the base election frauds in Louisiana. There may be no logic in the *duello*, but there are after all worse things. For instance, it is worse to rob the people of a whole State of their freedom, than it is to kill one of the accessories to the robbery in a fairly conducted duel. If not, then was the war of the Revolution a deadly sin, and no one of WASHINGTON's soldiers drew his trigger upon the enemy without being a murderer.

The old Laird of AUCHINLECH, the father of the famous biographer of Dr. JOHNSON, when asked by that great man what good had resulted from the execution of King CHARLES of England, replied, "It gar kings ken there was acrick in their necks." Possibly the death of COOLEY will let the carpet-baggers of Louisiana known that the liberty of the Press will be defended at every cost. If the death of Judge COOLEY produces a disposition in the mind of KELLOGG and of his master, to call off their dogs and permit the Louisianians to be their own rulers, it will be a moderate price for a great good; but if it only whets the appetites of the blood-hounds of Radicalism for the blood of RHETT, as seems to be indicated by the recent news from the south-west, we apprehend that even still the *Picayune* will not be muzzled without a struggle.

In fact the cause of that paper is the cause of every newspaper in the country which is not run by an officer of the government, or filled to the very lips with government advertizing; let these people triumph over the Press in New Orleans, and succeed in dragging the editor of the N. Y. *Sun* to Washington to be tried by one of GRANT's police justices, and hard times will have come to the proprietor of every Democratic paper in the country. Things are progressing pretty lively just now; these affairs are mere feelers of the public pulse; if the government is successful another and another victim will follow, until the only newspapers left in existence will be those in the pay of, and who are content to be the supple servants of the administration.

IF it is true, as the *Dispatch* asserts, that the public always had a notion that it was that journal and not THE POST, which brought about the unexpended balance reform, it only proves how very liable that mythical being is to make mistakes. We called public attention to the evil in question, and were instrumental in procuring a presentment from the grand jury, which although it produced no legal proceedings did induce the passing of a city ordinance which put an end to that evil. While upon this subject we may as well inquire what authority exists to use this balance, which arises entirely from the sale of the water bonds, for the purpose of meeting the ordinary city expenditures?

WHERE THE REDUCTION COMES IN.

We call attention to the following facts as stated in the editorial columns of the New York *Tribune* of Wednesday in relation to the public debt:

Last December Mr. Boutwell made his usual estimate, which, being a cautious man, he no doubt intended to be a safe one. And it was safe on the side of receipts. Yesterday morning there went forth to the party, through the party organs, the gratifying news that the Internal Revenue receipts were eight millions in excess of Secretary Boutwell's estimates. Not only this, but the premium received on the sale at New York of $30,000,000 of gold since the first of January last has resulted in a net gain to the Treasury of $4,000,000 and more, over and above the premium paid on about $10,000,000 of bonds purchased. In a word, the revenue for the last three quarters of the last fiscal year has exceeded Secretary Boutwell's estimates by *Ten Million Dollars*. This is all right and good, and in accordance with the calculation. But how about the expenditures?

It must be owned that the back-pay business, and the raising of salaries, and the making of allowances, and the Syndicate and other little matters have proved expensive. The Secretary estimated that he would have from the excess of income over expenditure during the last three-quarters of the year the sum of $44,800,000 "surplus revenue applicable to the purchase or redemption of the Public Debt." (Finance Report, 1872, page 7.) As the revenue has been $10,000,000 more than he anticipated (for the Customs will produce about the sum he estimated) of course he should have $21,800,000 of surplus revenue, supposing that he had a correct idea of the powers of Congress in the way of economy and retrenchment, which hitherto have uniformly surpassed the Secretary's expectations. We cannot, we are sorry to say, tell much about the expenditures. Mr. Secretary Richardson will tell all about them in his report to Congress next December. But we can tell how much the Public Debt has been reduced in the last three-quarters of the year. About that we have official information. On the 1st of October, 1872, the Public Debt, after adding accrued interest on the bonds and deducting the cash in the Treasury, was $2,166,994,677 46
Yesterday it was..... 2,147,818,713 57

Reduction in nine months $19,175,963 89

The Secretary has unquestionably been deceived in Congress. The people, too, may doubtless be brought in time to admit that they made a trifling error in their estimate of the capability and intregrity of their humble servants at Washington.

THE Dauphin County Democratic Convention met Wednesday and elected Gen. A. L. ROUMFORT delegate to the State Convention, and CHARLES RODEARMEL, of Dauphin, and JACOB BLETZ, of Middletown, representative delegates to said Convention.

THE New York *World* says: "The Administration seems determined that General BUTLER, with his salary-grab platform, shall be nominated by the people of Massachusetts for Governor. BUTLER was the first man who publicly defended the action of Congress in passing the back salary grab, and the first to defend GRANT for signing it, without whose signature it could never have become a law. Now we find the whole power of the Administration in Massachusetts, with all the Federal office holders, including postmasters of the small villages, working for the nomination of General BUTLER. While this is the policy in that State, Senator CARPENTER, one of the leading supporters of the GRANT party in the West, has publicly taken the field in Wisconsin in defense of the Congressional salary grab, as if determined to hold the party up to its endorsement there. We may soon expect to hear Senator CONKLING marshaling the Republican party of this State to the same salary-grab music.

THE account of the House of Representatives with the Treasury for the item of compensation and mileage for the fiscal year just ended shows that the amount drawn by Treasurer SPINNER and turned over to Mr. ORDWAY, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, upon certificates of the Speaker, was $2,394,000. The amount appropriated, being the sum estimated at former rates of salary for the same time, was $1,000,000, thus showing that $1,394,000 above the appropriation has been drawn, and this is mainly on account of back pay. The overdraft in the Senate for the fiscal year was $326,000.

AN ingenious, accurate, and intelligent way of explaining the effect of the salary-grab has been adopted by the New York *Sun*, which represents it as an increase of the national debt to the extent of $30,000,000. This is precisely what it amounts to. The salary-grab takes $1,500,000 out of the Treasury every year. At the rate of 5 per cent per annum, this sum would pay the interest on $30,000,000. By transferring $1,500,000 to its own pocket, then, Congress has practically increased the debt $30,000,000.

THE Republicans of the Sixth Legislative District of Palladelphia have a profound regard for the African man and brother. Major TEAGLE, a citizen of color, distinguished in tonsorial circles was a candidate for the Republican nomination in that district. He received just 25 votes at the primary election.

A SHORT time since a good many people were crying out, "Gen. O. O. HOWARD! Gen. O. O. HOWARD!" And now a good many more, after looking at the ill-smelling fragments of his Freedmen's Bureau, are crying out still more loudly, "Oh, oh, Gen. HOWARD! Oh, oh, Gen. HOWARD!"—*Courier-Journal*.

WALWORTH has been found guilty of murdering his father in the second degree. There ought to be some law now by which people could be hanged in the second degree—hanged by the feet, for instance, instead of by the neck; in which case, "Heaven have mercy on their soles!"—*The Graphic*.

GRANTISM.

How the Verdict Against the Picayune Was Obtained.

A correspondent at New Orleans thus describes the scene in the jury room:

The case was given to the jury on Friday, and at 6 o'clock on Friday evening the jury came into court and said it was impossible for them to agree. The jury were then locked up in a hot, close, sultry room, in this tropical climate, the whole of Friday night, without sleep and without rest, for they had no bars to protect them against the swarms of ravenous mosquitoes that are to be found about the Court buildings. On Saturday morning the jury stood as it did the previous evening, and Judge Lynch sent them word that he intended to confine them until they did agree. The jury, after being locked up all day Saturday, was brought into the Court-room at 5 o'clock, when two of the jury told Hawkins' Judge that it was impossible for them to agree. They were then, in an insolent and insulting manner, ordered back to the close, sultry room, and told if they did not agree by 9 o'clock that evening they should remain imprisoned until they did agree. Before the hour of 9 o'clock Saturday evening came, the only two Democratic members of the jury were paid a certain sum of money, and promised a much larger sum if they would agree with the majority. Thinking that this would be sufficient cause to invalidate their verdict, and wishing to get out of prison and away from the heat and mosquitoes, they consented to a verdict, intending to tell the Judge all about it. When the hour of 9 o'clock Saturday night arrived everybody was surprised to hear the jury had agreed. When the verdict was announced, these two jurymen wanted to explain, but Judge Lynch, in a most rude and insolent manner, stopped them, and ordered the gas to be put out. These jurors, having no other alternative, have since made affidavits that they were bribed, and that they only consented to the verdict to get rid of the torture of the mosquitoes, the heat, and the close confinement. It was under these circumstances that Jacob Hawkins got a verdict against the *Picayune* for $18,000.

Foreign Newspaper Postage.

For the information of those about visiting European countries we print the following circular received at this office yesterday:

RETURNED LETTER OFFICE,
GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON,
June 17, 1873

SIR—A newspaper addressed to you has been stopped and sent to this office, where, after one week's detention, it will, in accordance with the usual practice, be destroyed, in consequence of an infringement of No. 2 of the Newspaper regulations quoted below.

In order to prevent a recurrance of this mistake, and consequent disappointment to yourself, it is desirable that the sender of the Newspaper in question, if known, should be advised to pay particular attention to the regulations relating to Newspapers for places abroad—the principal of which are as follows, viz:

1. A Newspaper, to pass as such, must be registered for transmission abroad; all Newspapers not so registered being liable to Book Rates of Postage.
2. The full postage must be prepaid at the proper foreign rates, as given in the British Postal Guide. (It is a common mistake to prepay inland postage only.)
3. The Newspapers must be posted within eight days of publication.
4. They must contain no enclosures except the Supplements belonging to them.
5. They must bear no marks or writing other than the address, &c.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN TILLEY,
Secretary.

THE EVIDENCE ACCUMULATING.

More of the Pranks of Senator John Mitchell Hipple.

Some days ago we printed a communication from Portland, Oregon, to the effect that Oregon's newly elector Senator has been three times married. The following, which appears in a recent number of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, substantiates the statements of our correspondent. It says:

That there is no doubt of the correctness of Sadie Hoon's story, we give publicly to the following facts, which indicate that he not only ran away with his oldest child and the school teacher, one Mary J——, but brought them both to this State:

Mr. Hipple disappeared from Pennsylvania in the early part of April, 1860, and about the first of May of that year, Mr. John H. Mitchell landed at the port of San Luis Obispo, in this State, from a Panama steamer bound for San Francisco. He was accompanied by a handsome, vivacious young woman, whom he introduced as Mrs. Mitchell, his wife, and a little girl, whom they both called their daughter.

Mr. Mitchell took his family out to San Luis Obispo, rented and furnished a house and commenced the practice of law. The lady whom he introduced in society as wife was very fond of him, proud of his talents, said he had studied law with an eminent lawyer in Pittsburgh, and would one day be a greater lawyer himself. She also stated that she had been a school teacher before her marriage with Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell was invited, and accepted the invitation, to deliver a Fourth of July oration, but soon after left the place, giving as his reason for so doing his ignorance of the Spanish language and the strong Democratic proclivities of the people—he being a Republican. They left, and a few mon hs later he appeared in Portland alone, and reported that his wife had died in California a few weeks before. This sustains the statement of Sadie Hoon. But when did Mr. Mitchell's wife die in California? He came from San Luis Obispo to this city, and he went from this city to Portland. Did she die here? Did any one ever hear that lawer Mitchell's wife died in San Francisco?

But leaving this school ma'am—this middle woman—out of the controversy. Sadie Hoon says, and we presume the records of Butler county, Pennsylvania, will sustain her statement, that she was not divorced from him until 1867, and that he paid her $500 to release him from the marriage contract yet he married his present wife in Oregon in 1862. On the whole, Mr. Hipple-Mitchell appears to have had a stronger affection for women than regard for law, and his sense of honor does not appear to be up to the standard of even a modern United States Senator. There are several unpleasant and unsatisfactory phrases of Mr. Mitchell's own statement concerning the little irregularities of his past life, and every day or two adds another ugly feature to the picture. We regret to say it, but the facts already elicited from Mr. Mitchell prove him to be unworthy of the confidence of the people of Oregon, and unfit to sit in the seat once occupied by E. D. Baker.

Armstrong County Democracy.

The Convention was held at the Court House, in Kittanning, on Monday last, when the following nominations, which we glean from the *Sentinel*, were made:

Assembly—Dr. J. K. Park; Sheriff—John B. Boyd; District Attorney—Jefferson Reynolds; Commissioner—J. S. Cochran; Treasurer—Michael Beatty. Auditor—D. W. Hawk; Dr. T. C. M'Culloch was elected Chairman of the County Committee. The Convention also adopted the following:

Resolved, That Edward S. Golden, Esq., is the choice of the Democracy of this County, and consequently the choice of this Convention, for the position of Judge of the Supreme of this State; and that we earnestly and respectfully urge upon our Delegates to the State Convention, to meet in Wilkesbarre in August next, the eminent fitness as well as the propriety of his nomination.

The Executive Committee also met, selected delegates to the State Convention and adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Armstrong county hereby concur in the selection of C. L. Barrett, Esq., of Jefferson county as a delegate to represent this Senatorial district in the next State Convention, to assemble in Wilkesbarre on the 27th day of August next; and that the present Chairman of the County Committee, John W. Rohrer, is hereby appointed to present and make known this action and fully represent the county of Armstrong in the premises.

Resolved, That Sheriff Alexander J. Mongomery be the Representative delegate to represent the county of Armstrong in the next Democratic State Convention, to be held at Wilkesbarre in August next.

Resolved, That Edward S. Golden, Esq., is the unqualified choice of the Democracy of Armstrong county for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; and that our delegates to the State Convention be instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination for that position.

The People Pay the Bill.

There is really no limit to Washington scandal. Just now are further developments concerning the inauguration ball, whose dismal failure was fully ventilated at the time of its occurrence. The hastily erected building was too roughly finished, the draughts were more numerous and far livelier than the Company, the tons upon tons of game, hams, ices, and sandwiches were undevoured, the wines were uncorked, the punch even was untasted, and the disconsolate dancers almost perished with cold, although sacrificing the properties of costume in favor of mauties and wraps. In brief, the loss was some forty thousand dollars. Suits were promptly instituted by caterers, cooks, confectioners, musicians and attendants. The Committee had no funds, so individual members were held responsible. The contest has been particularly warm, all sorts of devices to recover and pretexts to evade payment being used. The debtors tried assiduously but vainly to replenish the exchequer, by projects of a fair, a grand promenade concert, and finally, by a ball, under the auspices of the State Republican Associations. But the campaign was concluded and the Associations had been subjected to too severe a political bleeding to pay heed to such a paltry contingent as the ball. The District Legislature, however, have been equal to the emergency. The people would not come and dance, but they must pay the fiddler, nevertheless, by a tax of $15,000 to meet deficiencies, and with this the Committee hope to lay the ghosts of boned turkeys and the clamor of those who boned them. It was only appropriate action in such an appropriating body.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Fourth of July Oration by Senator Thurman.

At Chillicothe, Ohio, on the Fourth of July, Senator Thurman made an address to an immense concourse of people, in which he said;

The fourteenth and fifteenth articles, declared to be adopted in 1868 and 1870 respectively, closed the list of amendments; and although, in the opinion of some, unwarrantable means were employed to secure their adoption, no one now questions their validity or refuses obedience to their mandates.

I have indulged in this review in order to impress upon your minds the great and important truth, that the power of amendment gives to the Constitution an elasticity sufficient for any emergency likely to arise, and that whenever the safety of the Republic demands, or wisdom demonstrates the propriety of an alteration, we may reasonably, in the light of our experience, expect it to be made. And thus, one of the greatest dangers and evils of despotic government, the necessity of resorting to arms to effect a change, however, desirable, is almost, if not wholly eliminated from our system.

That the Constitution will be further amended no one can doubt. Indeed, in some particulars, all who have studied the subject agree that it should be amended without delay. Let me briefly call your attention to some of these particulars.

First.—In respect to the mode of amendment itself. A proposed amendment must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States in order to become part of the Constitution. But no time is prescribed in which the decisions of the Legislatures must be made, and hence you saw your own Legislature, at its last session, ratify an amendment that was proposed more than eighty-three years ago, and which had previously received the assent of but seven States, and wholly passed out of the public mind. But inasmuch as it had never been expressly rejected, your Assembly believed it to be still open to adoption, and it must be admitted that is not easy to answer the logic that brought them to that conclusion. Again—Has a Legislature, ratifying an amendment, a right to rescind its ratification before three-fourths of the State have ratified it? or, having rejected it, has it a right afterwards to ratify it? These are question upon which the Constitution is wholly silent but they are questions of the very first importance, as the history of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments will show. Thus New Jersey, Oregon and Ohio at first ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, but subsequently withdrew their ratification. Had they the power to do so? On the other hand, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, at first rejected it, and afterwards ratified it. Could they ratify after rejecting it? Congress seems to have considered that a State can not withdraw its ratification once made, and that therefore New Jersey, Oregon and Ohio should be counted for the amendment; but having rejected, it might afterward ratify, and that consequently Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia should also be counted for the amendment. It is possible that these decisions, though seemingly inconsistent, are nevertheless correct; but it is easy to see that had a majority in each branch of Congress been opposed to the amendment, there would have been a strong temptation to decide otherwise, and to declare that the amendment was rejected.

So in respect to the Fifteenth Amendment. New York at first ratified it, but subsequently withdrew her ratification. Ohio at first rejected, but afterward ratified it, and both these States were counted for it. Now, there ought to be no uncertainty in regard to questions so vital as these. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. All laws that conflict with it are absolutely void. There should be no doubt whatever as to what is its text. There will always be embarrassing uncertainty enough arising from different interpretations of the instrument, without the worse uncertainty as to what is its letter. And, although, as I have said, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are universally acquiesced in, who can say that some future amendment, declared to be adopted under like circumstances, may not give rise to serious discord? I hope, therefore, to see the Constitution speedily amended, so as to remove all uncertainty in the particulars I have named, and also to provide what is not now expressly provided, a conclusive mode of ascertaining and declaring when a proposed amendment has been ratified and become a part of the Constitution.

Secondly—In respect to the election of President and Vice President, there is urgent need for an amendment. I do not allude to the proposition to dispense with the Electoral Colleges and permit the people to vote directly for these officers, although I think that that might well be done without in the slightest degree disturbing the relative weight of the several States in the election, as it now exists. But the necessity to which I refer relates to the mode of verifying and declaring the election. The Constitution, after providing how the votes of electors shall be certified and returned, proceeds as follows:

"The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such numbers be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed." And so of the Vice President. Now it has been contended that under this provision the whole power of counting and deciding upon the returns is vested in the President of the Senate, and that the two houses of Congress are present as mere witnesses of the count and decision. A tremendous power to be intrusted to one man, as we shall presently see when we come to mention some of the questions to which the count gives rise. But Congress has very properly rejected this construction, and it has never at any time prevailed. On the contrary, the votes are counted by tellers of the two houses, and when a vote or return is objected to, the question is decided by the Houses separately and without debate. If both houses vote to receive it, it is received and counted. If either House votes to reject it, it is rejected. Now, upon the counting, the gravest questions have arisen and may again arise. Thus, at the count in February, 1869, a question was raised whether the State of Georgia was entitled to vote at all, and the startling decision was announced by the President of the Senate that, under the legislation of Congress, her vote should be counted, provided it did not change the result, but that if it would change the result, it should be rejected.

In point of fact, the result did not depend upon her vote; but had it done so, and the vote been rejected, who can tell what commotion and trouble might have followed?

Again, upon the count last February, there were returns from two sets of Electors of the State of Louisiana—one set voting for Grant and the other for Greeley—and both were rejected and the State lost her vote. The votes of two other States, Arkansas and Texas, were rejected on technical exceptions to the election returns, and they also lost their votes. Now, fortunately for the peace of the country, the votes of these three States would not, if counted, have changed the result; but, had the case been otherwise, the most deplorable consequences might have followed their rejection. I do not exaggerate the danger when I say that unless a better mode of verifying the election of President shall be provided than now exists, the country may some day—and no one can tell how soon—be plunged into civil war over his election—not a war of sections, but one reaching into every hamlet in the land. You have seen that under the present system it is in the power of a bare majority of either house of Congress to throw out the vote of a State, and defeat the will of the people; and should such majority be sufficiently daring and unscrupulous to do so, it would seldom be at a loss for a pretext. A mere technical objection to a return would answer its purpose, or if this did not exist, it would be easy to declare without adequate proof—as has been done again and again, in contested elections of members—that the election was carried by force or fraud. And thus a man might be declared elected to the Presidency who had not received a majority of the votes actually cast, or the election might be made to devolve on the House of Representatives, when the vote of the smallest State in the Union would count as much as that of Ohio or New York.

For these reasons I hope to see the Constitution amended, so as to secure a fair canvass of the electoral votes, and remove all danger out of the way; and I am glad to say that the Senate has charged one of its ablest committees with a consideration of the subject, in order that such an amendment may be proposed. * * *

Fellow-citizens, you have the happiness to live under a written Constitution that was meant to protect you in the enjoyment of your most sacred rights, and that will so protect you as long as its provisions shall be observed. It is the ligament that holds together the various parts of our vast Republic, and it is the mighty barrier that stands between you and oppression. As you long to see the Union of the States preserved, as you value liberty and wish to transmit it to your posterity, as you rejoice to see your country at the head of the free nations of the earth, and hope that its influence may liberate all who are oppressed, cherish your Constitution, uphold and maintain it.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

Nearly the entire day was occupied in the Constitutional Convention yesterday, in the discussion of the new system, offered by Mr. Armstrong, for testing and annulling acts of Assembly fraudulently passed. The section as passed provides that that upon affidavit showing probable cause to believe that the passage or approval of an act was procured by bribery, fraud or other corrupt means, it shall be the duty of Attorney the General forthwith to apply to the Supreme Court, or one of the Judges thereof, for a process in any appropriate proceeding, which shall be ordered, if there appear to said Court or to such Judge to be such probable cause. The affidavit is to be made to the Attorney General within six months after the publication of the act in the pamphlet laws and not thereafter. In such proceeding the Commonwealth, upon relation of the Attorney General shall be plaintiff, and such party as the Supreme Court, or Judge who shall grant such issue, shall direct, shall be defendant, to try the validity of such act of Assembly; whereupon the Court shall direct publications of the same, and any party in interest may appear upon petition to be made a party plaintiff or defendant thereto. Said issue shall be framed and tried before a jury, by one of the judges of the Supreme Court, in whatever form and in such county as the Supreme Court may direct, and if it shall appear to the Court that the passage of the same was procured by bribery, fraud or other corrupt means, such act of the Assembly shall be adjudged null and void, and such judgment shall be conclusive. The Governor shall issue a proclamation declaring such judgment. Either party shall be entitled within six months to a writ of error as in other cases; no officer of the Commonwealth, nor any officer or member of the Legislature, shall be exempt from testifying when required in such case, but the testimony of such witness shall not be used against him in any criminal prosecution, except for perjury therein.

This morning's session was occupied in arguing about adjournment.

Aldermen and Justices.

MERCER, PA., July 2, 1873.

Editor of The Post:

I perceive by your paper of the 3rd that the grand inquest of Allegheny county has again presented the Aldermen, Justices, &c. of the Republican stronghold with being no more honest or wise than they ought to be.

Every year they go through the same farce, and implore the Legislature to give the office in trust to lawyers, the right man in the right place, or some other Soloman who would administer pure and undefiled justice. But, alas! for human depravity, are lawyers more honest than aldermen? And how can our legislatures legislate the right man into the right place, when the free and independent voters of Allegheny county do the voting, and the ring masters of the Republican party make the nominations? And how can the Constitutional Convention, by an organic law, remedy this "great social evil," when the intelligent citizen of Allegheny county elect the aldermen, or a corrupt ring get them appointed?

No gentlemen, this presentment, like those preceding it, is thin—decidedly thin. The remedy is not in the Constitutional Convention—nor yet with the Pennsylvania Legislature—a body, fully as corrupt and rotten as are some of the aldermanic

corpses of Allegheny county, but with the people, the voters of Allegheny county. Whenever they throw the party to the devil or some other fit receptacle for it, and vote for honest men, competent men, good, upright Democrats, then will you see a change for the better, and not before.

You have been electing Republican Aldermen, Republican Justices of the Peace and Republican Mayors over and over again, and nearly every year the Grand Jury has been presenting them as a pack of thieves, scoundrels, block heads, &c. Now, gentlemen, just try a change, and the next time vote for the noblest work of God—a Democrat.

A MERCER COUNTY J. P.

Patent Business for the Year.

With the lapse of the fiscal year ending June 35, the new appropriations have become available, and, in consequence, the Congressional Printer at Washington has commenced finishing the work ordered by Congress at the last session, and on which work has been discontinued by reason of the appropriation having been wholly expended. Among the reports already sent to press is the report of the Commissioner of Patents, showing the operations of his office during the year ending December 31, 1872, and which, though sent to Congress in January last, is in print for the first time. This report shows the receipts of the Patent Office for the year to be $699,726 39, from the following sources: Fees on patents, reissues, extensions, caveats, disclaimers, and also from trademarks, $616,855; for copies of specification, drawing, etc., $67,126 09; for recording assignments of patents, 15,735 30; while the expenditures amounted to but $665,595, leaving a balance on expenditures for the year of $34,131 39 The total balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund on January 31, 1872, was $794,111 42. The number of patents issued during the year, including reissues and designs, was 12, 590, and of these 13,000 were issued to citizens of the United States, 445 to subjects of Great Britain, and the balance to those of France and other foreign governments. There wese 18,246 applications during the year, and, in addition to the number of patents granted, above specified, 2 392 were allowed, but were not issued by reason of the failure of the patentee to pay the final fee before the expiration of the allotted time of six months. There were 3,090 caveats filed during the year, and 492 trademarks registered.

Treatment of Horses During the Heated Term.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has issued the following circular relative to the treatment of horses during the heated term:

"The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would call attention to the suffering of horses and mules in our streets during the hot season, and recommend drivers and others having animals under their care the most considerate treatment. It would also recommend feeding a small bundle of wet hay, or a couple of quarts of oats in the middle of the day; to use but little corn, as it is very heating, and to soak whatever is used for twenty-four hours in salt water before feeding; to use the wet sponge on the head; to furnish a little drinking water as often as practicable, when not overheated, and, as a further means of refreshing the animal, to throw water upon the legs and such parts as are liable to chafe by perspiration or otherwise; to drive slowly and lessen the load usually imposed in cooler weather; to loosen the check rein, or, better, dispense with it altogether; to cover the animal with a fly net, or, preferable, with a light sheet. The following preparation is recommended for animals suffering from being over heated: To one pint of water put one ounce of chloride of ammonia, one ounce sweet spirits of nitre, one drachm tincture of aconite; give a tablespoonful every hour or two. Upon the passenger railroad lines the Society would advise slow driving, even walking, when the weather is oppressive; to use the sponges as above recommended, and to have men stationed at proper distances along the route to water the animals; to keep them shaded when practicable, and to provide extra horses to relieve the load on up grades."

Death of a Noted Beauty.

A Paris correspondent writes as follows: Madame la Comtesse Benedetti has just died in this city, and with her a noted beauty has passed away. She was indeed a very beautiful woman, of the Greek type, and as remarkable for her *esprit* as for her beauty. Her entertainments were charming. She was a daughter of M. Anastasi—or an adopted daughter, for the story runs that M. Anastasi found the little girl for sale in an Eastern slave market, and purchased her. He sent her to Europe to be educated, and afterwards adopted her as his heir and daughter. It was while he was Grecian Consul at Alexandria that M. Anastasi's daughter met and married M. Benedetti. Her life was a romance. The beautiful Greek aided her husband as he rose from Vice Consul to Ambassador to Prussia, with the title of Count, but when he fell the old life seemed to leave her. The attacks of the journals were too much for her sensitive nature, and she began to pine, and has now sunk into the grave after two year's illness. Madame Benedetti was only forty-eight. She leaves a son, who is now Secretary of Legation at Stockholm.

Louisiana Savages.

The negroes of New Orleans have held their annual festival of Voudou along the borders of the Bayou St. John, and an eye-witness describes the orgies as of a most disgusting nature. At particular places, on the night of June 28, an immense number of men congregated, and at a given signal all shed their clothing to the last garment, and stood forth with shining, naked bodies that looked wierd enough in the light that innumerable bonfires threw over them. The "demon worshippers" gave one wild yell, which was followed by a silence so absolute that it was painful. Then, with hideous shrieks and laughter, they began to dance around the flames, singing songs that belonged to no living language, but partook of a great many different tongues. The regular "Queen of the Voudou" was, on this occasion, too unwell to preside, and the emblem of power, a garland of flowers, was worn by one Mammy Caroline, who has been named to succeed the present queen. The dance was kept up for an hour and a half without intermission, and the hideous orgies were protracted until morning. Among the revelers was a white girl about eighteen years of age, and possessed of more than ordinary beauty.

A CASE, which might have been similar to that of Enoch Arden, but for the matter of fact arrangement of the lady, occurred recently in Indiana. The lady's husband went off, and for years no tidings of him reached her. After some time she married again, on the understanding, however, that she would be at liberty to return to her first husband, if he turned up. Lately he did turn up, and husband number two had to resign in his favor.

ONLY A HEART.

It is not a stone that will bruise, my lord,
Nor is it a serpent that will sting;
A thorn to rend, a sword to pierce,
Or any vile, poisonous thing.

Only a heart—a woman's heart;
Step on it! crush it! so!
Bravely done like a gentleman,
Turn on your heel and go.

Only a heart! What harm is done?
Let it bleed in the dust and moan;
Or stifle its anguish as best it may,
Or stiffen, my lord, into stone.

Only a heart, it was fresh and young,
And tender and warm, I know;
As pure as the spirit of chastity,
My lord, and it loved you so.

Nothing is lost; let it die, my lord;
Let its death be quick or slow;
Such hearts are as plenty as summer leaves—
We find them wherever we go.

Only a heart! do not fear, my lord;
Nobody on earth is near
To come to the cry of the wounded thing,
And God is too far to hear.

Khiva.

The news that the Russians have captured Khiva will awaken a desire to know what kind of a country constitutes their conquest, and probably no better idea can be gained of its various features than is given by a correspondent of the Russian Invalide. In different parts of the Khanate, vegetation varies considerably, as the soil is partly desert and partly arable land. The only tree-like plant of any importance is the Sak-s-ane, a curious shrub, without leaves or blossoms, which abounds in some parts of the steppe and is used for fuel. Between the arms of the Amon are reedy jungles which in winter are occupied by the Khirgese seeking shelter from the cutting Siberian winds, and in summer by tigers and boors. Wheat is sown early in spring, and reaped in the beginning of June, and the fields being plentifully manured with vegetable ashes, the yield in good years is sixty-fold. A peculiar kind of rice sown in April and gathered in in September occupies the best-watered portion of the Khanate, yielding from 40 to 70 fold. The seed of a species of sorgo is given to horses instead of oats, the stalk making capital hay for the cattle; its yield is 300 fold. Besides these are barley, millet, lentils, peas, etc. Of plants used in manufactures the Khivese have cotton, chiefly in the southern districts, hemp in the northern, as also tobacco, sesame, linseed and madder of a particularly fine color. As there are no meadows in the whole Khanate, large tracts are sown with lucerne, giving three harvests in the year, and supplying most nourishing fodder. The fruit of Khiva is delicious, and embraces the most lucious varieties. The settled portions are devoted but little to the raising of cattle. This industry is left to the nomad tribe of the steppe. The native ox is of diminutive stature; as for sheep, they scarcely exist. The few camels kept in the country mostly belong to the one-humped species, stronger and more serviceable than those with two humps. There are plenty of asses used for driving as well as riding; the horses are either Khirgese, a small and feeble race, or Argamaks, of true Turcoman breed, tall, strong and fleet, of beautiful symmetry, and of considerable value in the market. With fauna and flora so well represented, the next division of interest is the population, according to a Russian classification. The inhabitants of the Khanate are Usheks, Tadjiks, and Persians. The first are the Tartars and the ruling tribe on account of having conquered Central Asia long ago, and held it ever since. They are generally agriculturists, and are about 10,000 in number, living mostly in the southern and central districts. To this tribe or division the Khan always belongs. Force is the test of authority, for the Tadjiks are intellectually their superiors, and were subdued by them five hundred years ago. They are probably the aborigines of Central Asia. They are of Indo-Persian origin, and follow successfully both agriculture and trade, numbering about the same as the Usheks. The Persians are either serfs or descendants of them and constitute the Pariahs of Khiva. They number about 40,000, and are necessarily the most industrious of the population. In the immediate neighborhood of these tribes are nomads called Karakalpaks, or "black hats," who number about 45,000, and occupy 10,000 tents. They live by agriculture, pay taxes to the Khan, and supply soldiers in war, but are governed by their own elders. A favorite pursuit of theirs is fishing, for which purpose they make themselves boats of home-grown wood. These boats can carry 200 pounds to 2,000 pounds weight, and there are at least 150 of them between Kungrad and Lake Aral. The Karakalpaks are a thrifty race, but submissive and not at all warlike. The Khirgese occupy the western banks of the river, and are also to be met with in the Delta. As cattle breeders they wander from the Amou Darya to Dauka Ka, Yani Su and other localities where grass is to be found. In their 6,000 or 8,000 kibitkas or tents there live about 35,000 people. The Turcoman nomads roam about in the western and Southern border districts, but are also to be met with in some portions of the interior. Probably there are no more than 15,000 of them. Being warlike they may be regarded as the natural reserve of the Government troops, though in the event of a repulse they are pretty sure to turn robbers, and do their friends more harm than their enemies. Besides these there is an unimportant element made up of the Arabs, Jews and nomads. The sum total of this heterogeneous population amounts to 340,0000 persons. As in all Central Asia, the towns consist of mud-huts in irregular and dirty array, and most of them are surrounded by walls in a tumble-down condition, Khiva the largest town, lies on two water-courses, and is protected by a clay wall, about five miles in circumference and ten feet high. Within there is another about two or three miles in circumference and twenty-two feet high, the foundation and lower portions of which are twenty-eight feet thick. This interior wall protects the palaces of the Khan, the houses of the most important dignitaries and some ecclesiastical schools, of which there are no less than twenty-two in the place. The better to defend the inner town, which serves as a citadel, twenty guns are placed on the wall. The whole town has 20,000 inhabitants, with seventeen mosques and three hundred shops; the space between the inner and the outer wall being to a great extent planted with gardens, among them the summer residence of the Khan. Some of the other principal towns are Kungradr Khodsheili, New Urgendah and Khasas Asp, the latter being thirty-five miles, from Khiva and next to that place the best fortified town in the Khanate, the walls being both high and solid. The Government is a despotism over which the Khan is supreme, subject, however, to the frequent superior power of poison or poniard. He may administer justice or delegate Kasis or regular judges, who go according to the written ecclesiastical law of the Sunnite denomination. Of taxes there are three kinds. The first is the Salgit, levied upon houseowners, from four to twenty roubles per year, in addition to which two fifths of the harvest is claimed if the land attached to the house is Crown land and the year a plentiful one. The second is Tanapna, levied on garden land, differing in amount in different localities, and the third is Syaket, a toll of two and a half per cent. on the value of all imported goods, raised to five per cent. if the merchants are non-Mahomedans. The nomads discharge their obligations to the State in a different manner; the Karakalpaks delivering up one out of every hundred sheep, one out of every twenty oxen, and one of every six camels; the Khirgese paying somewhat less, and both being permitted to give money instead. Over and above these taxes, weighing heavily upon the impoverished population of the Khanate, the Kuivese are subject to extra impositions, as well as to the extortions of the local Governors. The present Khan, Muhamsued Rachim, is 25 years old and of weak character, caring for nothing but his own personal pleasures, leaving all matters of importance to his Council and deciding little or nothing for himself. Mad Murat, an influential adviser of the Khan and Nazar Yorim, his first Minister, are jealous of one another, and the most able statesman is Polvan Djan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Sadik and Asbergen, two well-known Khirgese agitators, have enjoyed great popularity in the Khanate, Bold robbers and guerrilla chiefs, they have more than once led predatory hordes against the Auls of Khirgese, and even attacked small detachments of Russians, of whom they are the sworn enemies. This is the country and people which the Russian Gen. Kaufman has found an easy capture, and a perplexing prize now that it is his.

On a Bender.

"Olivia," writing to the Philadelphia Press, contributes this anecdote to social history:

Once upon a time one of those giant intellects of a past generation gave a large dinner party at one of the fashionable hotels at the capital. A private table had been set in one of the parlors, the hour of the feast had arrived, the guests were assembled, the dinner was perfect, but astonishment reigned supreme, for the host himself was no where to be found. Among the guests might have been seen the majestic forms of Cass and Benton. Massachusetts was represented by the immortal Webster, whilst the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania had contributed her most distinguished son in the person of James Buchanan. Forrest was there, enveloped in the rosy rays of his dawning fame, whilst the author of the "Anecdotes of Public Men" might have been mistaken for a youthful Apollo, or some other equally faultless heathen god. A vessel with crowded sails at sea without a commander, a balloon in the upper stratum without Prof. Wise in the basket, the political ring in Pennsylvania without Simon Cameron, could only represent the situation. But James Buchanan, with his superb grace and inimitable tact, managed the social ship whilst it was in the middle of the breakers. "Gentlemen," said the lordly Buchanan "we were bidden here to partake of this fine dinner. The wine is cool, all things seem ready. It is true, the host is absent but that is no reason why so good a feast should spoil. Be seated, friends! Life is brief. Let us enjoy ourselves!" The hours flew away on nimble wings; course after course groaned upon the table. The honest wine of those Apician days bubbled, sparkled and disappeared. The air was heavily charged with the electricity of genius, yet in the absence of the host all was serene. At last the hour of departure came. It was eleven o'clock. The door opened, and there stood the host.

Angels and ministers of grace, defend us! His battered hat sat jauntily on one side of his handsome head. His sharp, white teeth still clung to the fragments of a fast disappearing cigar. "Gentlemen," he began, I've been to Georgetown, hic!" Said Mr. Buchanan to some of the more youthful of the company, "Take this man to his room; he might say something he would regret," and so the host was led, without opposition, away. Next day when explanations and apologies were duly set forth, they were received in the kindest spirit, because Mr. Buchanan had paved the way for them the night before by saying to the company: "Our host has been unfortunate. The same misfortune might have overtaken us. We have been spared. Let us be merciful to ourselves and avoid Georgetown." In those days the duels were fought in Bladensburg, but the "larks" were caught in Georgetown.

Effect of a Cat's Bite.

A lady in San Francisco has recently suffered greatly from a wound inflicted in her thumb by a favorite cat. The animal, which is nearly ten years old, had been ill, and its mistress determined to administer a dose of castor oil. Pussy, however, struggled violently under the infliction, and, seizing the lady's thumb in her mouth, bit directly through the nail, and held on with such a fierce grip, that it was with much difficulty that the thumb was extracted. The Alta says: "At first it appeared that the wound was of little consequence. It did not bleed much, and little pain was experienced. Soon, however, a red stripe was noticed slowly moving up her arm, until finally it passed the elbow, when a swelling commenced to form. The catastrophe had occurred at about 8 o'clock in the morning. At 4 in the afternoon the swelling had become of alarming magnitude, so that she called in a physician. This resulted in a consultation of several physicians, who agreed that they had a case to treat that was full of danger to the patient. It was decided to administer one of the most powerful antidotes known, which was given three times in a teaspoon. She soon became so much affected by the pain she suffered that her reason left her for awhile but after the third teaspoonful of medicin had been given, she was declared out of danger. When water was offered to her she drank it freely, thereby relieving the anxiety of the friends and attendants, who feared that hydrophobia had set in. She is now slowly recovering from the effects of the bite and the severe remedies applied. She will not trust her pussy any more."

Prevention of Sunstroke.

A correspondent furnishes the following which we believe to be good:

SIR: The true preventive of sunstroke will be found in the copious use of cold water, as it is also the best restorative after a sunstroke has occurred. This sad affliction for humanity, so common every year, is simply the fruits of carelessness. It is needless that it should occur. Take a handkerchief, dip it in cold water, and wring it out. This placed in the crown of the hat, and its moisture renewed from time to time, will be found an effectual protection. A sponge would answer equally well, and would keep moist longer. Persons necessarily exposed to the rays of the sun in the summer should drink a glass of water from time to time, and also bathe the hands and face in cold water. Were these directions generally followed, sun-strokes would be almost unknown.

The Shah's Ways.

Says the London correspondent of the N. Y. Times: A good many extraordinary stories are, of course, current as to the Shah's behavior in Europe. It is said that at Berlin he began by examining very curiously the pearl necklace of an English lady of high rank, both personal and representative, and ended by trying to take her around the waist. There can be no doubt that at first his manners with ladies was curt and curious; but he seems to have spent his leisure at the German baths in collecting his scattered thoughts, and going a little more deeply into the study of the mysteries of Western etiquette. I understand he was very much hurt and disappointed even by the guarded revelations that were made to him as to his failure to produce a very favorable impression on the German Court. He could hardly help seeing that something was wrong, and insisted upon an explanation, which was naturally given to him in the mildest form. He resolved to accommodate himself more to European ways, and those who have seen him both here and abroad say that there is really a marked difference in his manner. The proud and rather scornful apathy of his mien has become a second nature to him, if, indeed, it is not really his first nature, and it is only by a suit of effort that he throws it off; but it is evident that he makes a point of trying to do so at times. He pushes his golden spectacles up over his hat, and speaks with a good deal of subdued gesticulation. It turns out that he knows little more than a mere smattering of French, at least for talking purposes, and that it is laborious and fatiguing for him to try to speak it, especially as he understands very little of the answers made to him. Now, however, that he has Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir A. Kemball, and other good Persian scholars around him, he is much more at his ease, and converses with considerable freedom, with the aid of these gentlemen as interpreters. It appears that his Majesty enjoyed himself very much at the Prince of Wales' dinner party, but his interview with the Queen was necessarily very stiff and formal, and was made rather more so by the Queen's indisposition. She was very much fatigued by her journey from the Highlands, and is still suffering from depression and weakness. Great curiosity prevails as to the Shah's horses, which have not yet been publicly exhibited. It has been ascertained that they have long tails, the ends of which are tinged with vermillion. Although the Shah is understood to be making quite a martyr of himself in endeavoring to be punctual to his engagements, his behavior in this respect still leaves much to be desired. He has been at the best nearly an hour late on every occasion, and sometimes much more. His great gold teapot, in a covering of velvet and gold, and his pipes, which he carries about with him almost everywhere, would seem to be one of the causes of delay.

A Little Fun With Hopkins.

Some few years ago a new fire company was organized at Reading, and the members one evening thought they would have a little innocent fun at the expense of Hopkins, their President.—They decided to rush around with the engine to Hopkin's house after dark, to throw up their ladders, pull out their hose, climb on the roof, and scare him with the belief that his dwelling was on fire. But that very day Hopkins moved out of the house, and a Presbyterian clergyman moved in without the Company being aware of the change. So, about 8 o'clock the humorists dashed out and went through all the movements, getting on the roof and splashing water around, and creating a terrific disturbance generally. A rival company, noticing what was going on, also hurried to the scene, and without understanding the joke, attached their hose to a plug, smashed in the front windows, and began to empty a two-inch stream on the family of that Presbyterian clergyman. They squirted into all the rooms, split up the window-shutters with an axe, broke down the front door, ran out the furniture, tore off the shingles and bawled through trumpets until the hired girl had convulsions on the kitchen stairs. The first company tried to explain, but the newcomers thought an effort was being made to get them out of the way, and a fight ensued, and presently firemen were sliding off the roof, and pelting down the chimneys, and bleeding over the entry carpet, and having boisterous encounters with spanners and brass horns on the stairs. And the next morning that Presbyterian divine moved out. They said the place seemed to be too animated and sensation for a quiet domestic circle. They wanted a house where there was more calmness and peace; where they could have more security for their privacy and pianos, and for their front doors and shingles and peace of mind and window sashes.—[Max. Adeler.

A Billiard Speech.

John Geary, in presenting the champion billiard player of the world, Mr. Garnier, with his prizes, said:

Between three and four centuries ago an obscure artisan of France invented a kind of table upon which to play a game with three ivory balls. This game he called billiards, and that is the simple story of its origin. Since that time the Frenchman, as well as in various other arts, has been first at that fascinating game. It gives me great pleasure on behalf of the enterprising management of this tournament to present these emblems of superiority to such a worthy Frenchman as yourself, and it is, moreover, peculiarly appropriate, from the fact that we Americans are indebted to your countrymen for the game which has now become so popular in our midst. In the contest just concluded many thought you would be last, but I am happy to state that old adage has been reversed, and the last on the list is actually first. Mr. Garnier, you have acquitted yourself admirably. Allow me to present you with this cup, which, before coming into the possession of it as personal property, you must hold against all comers for the period of eighteen months. The gold medal herewith tendered is yours, and an emblem of your skill as a billiard player in the estimation of this management. This check for $1,127.31 is the first money prize, your due, and the seventh part of the net proceeds, $4,348 25, which sum is to be divided among the contestants. The elegant billiard-table you already have in your room. We present these testimonials in hearty acknowledgment of your transcendant prowess with the cue.

AN elegant Bible was started at one cent at a recent book auction in Norwich, Conn. That kind of literature isn't popular down there.

CALDWELL OF SPRINGFIELD.

NEW-JERSEY.....(1780.)

Here's the spot. Look around you. Above on the right
Lay the Hessians encamped. By that church on the right
Stood the gaunt Jersey Farmers. And here ran a wall—
You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball.
Nothing more. Grasses spring, waters run, flowers blow
Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago.

Nothing more did I say? Stay one moment; you've heard
Of Caldwell, the parson, who once preached the word
Dawn at Springfield? What, No? Come—that's bad, why he had
All the Jerseys aflame! And they gave him the name
Of the "rebel high priest." He stuck in their gorge,
For he loved the Lord God—and he hated King George!

He had cause, you might say! When the Hessians that day
Marched up with Knyphausen they stopped on their way
At the "Farms," where his wife, with a child in her arms,
Sat alone in the house. How it happened none knew
But God—and that one of the hireling crew
Who fired the shot! Enough!—there she lay
And Caldwell, the chaplain, her husband, away!

Did he preach—did he pray? Think of him, as you stand
By the old church to-day;—think of him and that band
Of militant ploughboys! See the smoke and the heat
Of that reckless advance—of that struggling retreat!
Keep the ghost of that wife, foully slain in your view—
And what could you—what should you, what would *you* do?

Why, just what *he* did! They were left in the lurch
For the want of more wadding. He ran to the church,
Broke the door, stripped the pews, and dashed out in the road
With his arms full of hymn-books, and threw down his load
At their feet! Then, above all the shouting and shots,
Rang his voice—"Put Watts into 'em—Boys, give 'em Watts!"

And they did. That is all. Grasses spring, flowers blow
Pretty much as they did ninety-seven years ago.
You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball—
But not always a hero like this—and that's all.

BRET HARTE.

An Adventure With a Wildcat.

An unusual and very exciting contest took place at the ranch of Mr. Ramon Felix, on the Morrow Creek, about fourteen miles from this place, one morning last week. It seems that Mr. Felix in the morning went out to feed his stock, and soon after was startled by the cries of his wife and family. Running to the house, he found that a large wildcat had seized his youngest child, an infant by the back of the neck, and was making off with it. After a severe struggle, he succeeded in rescuing it, the cat making its escape. Some time after the excitement had subsided, an Indian boy, about eighteen years old went out to bring in some horses that had been staked out over night some distance from the house. He had been gone but a few minutes when the family was again aroused by the cries of the boy, who came rushing toward the house yelling like a madman, with the identical cat that had caused the first disturbance firmly seated upon his back, with its teeth imbeded in the back of his neck. Another desperate battle ensued, which resulted in favor of the cat, which successfully defeated the whole Felix family, killed their two dogs, and retreated in good order to the house of Mr. E. M. Howe, under which he ensconced himself, defying all efforts to dislodge him until night, when he escaped unscathed. The wounds received by the Indian boy were quite severe and the people, fearing that the cat was mad, thought best to scarify the wounds, which they did by heating a crowbar, the only implement about the premises that would answer the purpose. Considering the ordeal of scratching, biting and singeing the boy passed through, he is doing remarkably well, and will be all right again in a few weeks.—[San Louis Obiejo (Cal.) Tribune.

The Lie of a Lifetime.

A solicitor of the town of Ross, in Herefordshire, England, named J. H. Skyrme, died suddenly a few weeks ago. Few men, to all appearances, are more sincerely mourned than he was. All the newspapers in the neighborhood published laudatory obituaries; societies passed resolutions of respect and condolence; the shops of the town were closed on the day of his funeral. He was reported to be rich, and had been universally respected. There was apparently no doubt, nor reason for any, that the life which had just closed had been an unusually honorable and prosperous one; and yet the necessary investigation of his affairs revealed almost immediately that he was very far from such a man as his neighbors and friends had supposed. His whole life had been a lie, and his business transactions were based on forgery. Pretending to make investments for his clients, he had appropriated their money to his own use, and imposed sham mortgages upon them as a pretended security for their loans. He had also forged other papers, and pledged his clients' title deeds, and left his bank account overdrawn to the amount of twenty thousand pounds. Almost all his neighbors were his victims, and he left no assets. He is now supposed to have poisoned himself to avoid exposure, which could not have been far off.

A Ludicrous Incident.

An unpleasant event according to the Pall Mall Gazette, lately befel a young man at Kingston, England, who wanted to be photographed in military uniform. While crossing Wimbledon common, he met another young man in an artillery uniform, and after some conversation the latter suggested to him that he would look well photographed as an artillery-man, and proposed to lend him his uniform. The innocent youth at once gratefully accepted the offer, and went to be photographed. While the artist was engaged in posing him in an attitude sufficiently military to suit his warlike aspirations, his accommodating acquaintance disappeared with his civilian's dress. The sitter, however, paid little heed to this, and the operation being completed, walked to Kingston proud and happy in the possession of a military photograph. On arriving at Kingston he was suddenly apprehended as a deserter, and taken before the magistrates. He succeeded in proving his innocence, on relating the trick which had been played upon him, but the clothes were claimed on behalf of her majesty, and the young man was accordingly detained until he could procure other clothing from his friends.

Washington's Tomb.

A correspondent of the Washington Chronicle writes from Mount Vernon:

"It is said that Mrs. Washington, after the death of her husband, closed up their room and occupied the one immediately above, that she might more plainly see the tomb where her beloved was sleeping, and where she joined him two years later. It is not generally known that this old tomb was broken into about forty years ago, and a skull stolen from it, which was subsequently exhibited by the scoundrel in New York as the skull of Washington. He was soon arrested, of course, and the skull returned to the tomb. It was not, however, the skull which had contained the brain that had directed our armies in the dark hours of the Revolution, and which in peace had made permanent the blessings secured. On examining his coffin the frame was found intact. It was removed, with Mrs. Washington's, soon after, under a resolution of Congress, to the one it now occupies."

VARIETIES.

THE Michigan State Prison is so cool this hot weather that its inmates have dubbed it the "Holy Refrigerator."

A DESTRUCTIVE freshet washed away the corn patch of a Wisconsin farmer and laid bare an almost inexhaustible lead mine.

A FOOL in Springfield, Ill., recently bursted a blood-vessel and died in trying to carry eight hundred pounds of iron for a wager.

A WESTPORT, Conn., cat that had her tail and ears frozen off last winter, is said to have since given birth to tailless and earless kittens.

A LADY died in Charleston, a few days ago, whose husband, son, brother, and uncle have all been Governor of the State of South Carolina.

AN enterprising resident of Pittsfield, Mass., wishing to publish a city directory, has been obliged, as a preliminary step to number all the houses.

A LADY at Romeo, Mich., claims to be a lineal descendant of England's royal family, but a New Jersey insane man sees her several better, and claims to be Queen Victoria herself.

A PENNSYLVANIA editor has just had twins they say. She is a woman, of course; though we presume there is somebody who is not a woman mixed up in the business in some way.—[Courier-Journal.

SOME American students at Bonn, Germany, recently gave one of the professors a surprise party. The old gentleman who had never heard of such an institution, thought they had come to plunder the house, and called loudly for the police.

IN Calcutta, recently, on examining a ship lying in dry dock, it was found that the sword of a sword fish was imbedded in her bottom, near the keel. It had penetrated the solid timbers to a depth of thirteen inches, and had evidently been broken off by the shock.

"SARATOGA trunk on the brain" is now fully recognized by the medical faculty as a malady peculiar to the fashionable women of New York. A brilliant imbecile says that the trunks have an advantage over the women, inasmuch as they wear their own locks, which the women don't.

HON. W. W. CORCORAN has agreed to give to the Columbian University, in Washington, two hundred thousand dollars, on condition that one hundred thousand dollars more be given by others. His offer is to remain open until the first of January next, and an attempt is being made to raise the hundred thousand dollars.

A GEORGIA editor describing a wedding lately, said the bride "looked a very lily, cradled in the golden glimmer of some evening lake—a foam fleck, snowy, yet sun-flushed, crowning the ripplings of some soft Southern sea." If that were really so, the bridegroom must have been very much puzzled to know whether he was wedding a submarine conservatory or an Aurora Borealis.

IN the play of "Aristophanes," at Paris one of the performers is almost an infant. This performer has his admirers, one of whom recently expressed approval by throwing not a bouquet, but a packet of bonbons at his feet. Oblivious of responsive bows or stage directions, the child sat down by the footlights and began to devour these delicacies, while the curtain falling left him alone with the audience, who appreciated the incident.

IN Newark N. J., recently, two young men, named August Stahl Nadler and Edward Buehler, fell desperately in love with a fair widow, and as both could not marry, they mutually agreed to commit suicide. Each procured a dose of laudanum, and August swallowed his, but Edward only made a pretence of doing so, the result of which is that August died, and his companion is now ready to marry the widow.

THE details of the recent divorce of Pauline Lucca will be of interest to her many admirers in this city. The plaintiff's complaint set forth that she was married to Adolph von Rhade in Berlin, Nov. 25, 1865, that her husband subsequently lived a very profligate life, and squandered her earnings: that he was an habitual gambler, and that he had lived adulterously with two women in Berlin. On these grounds she asked for a divorce and the custody of her child, Maria Helena, born Nov. 15, 1870. There was but one witness introduced, who had been brought from Berlin expressly to give testimony in the case. This witness testified both to the gambling and adultery charged against the Baron. The witness also averred that the intimacy of the Baron and a certain actress was well known in Berlin circles, and that they were shortly to be married. Upon this showing an absolute divorce was granted, with permission to marry again, and the child was awarded to her custody.

THE Emperor of Russia and the Crown Prince, with their attendants, have all many gone home, and the Vienna press details many incidents of the fears of assassination entertained by the royal visitor. Before his arrival at the Palace, a Russian detective examined the apartments to see that no one was concealed, and demanded to see and familiarize himself with the voice and features of all the servants and attendants that would be permitted to enter that part of the palace during the royal sojourn. There was a fear that some Polish refugee might smuggle himself in, arrayed in the palace garb, besides which the immediate attendants were all brought with them from Russia. This was the reason it was so difficult to get a glimpse of the Emperor, and that he only visited the Russian departments at the Exposition, excluding all visitors while he was passing through. When he visited the opera, no one was allowed to have tickets until their character was known, and wherever he drove through the city thousands of policemen and detectives hovered around him. The nearest we got to him was at review, when we saw him about a half mile distant through a field-glass.—[Vienna Letter.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July, 12, 1873.

BETTER late than never. So thought the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, when on yesterday it printed COLFAX's last lie in regard to the "S. C." check.

THE friends of Judge TRUNKEY of Mercer assert that he will develope great strength in the Democratic Convention for Supreme Judge. We have no doubt if the west is accorded this position Judge TRUNKEY will be the man. He has every qualification necessary for the place.

THE latest dodge on the part of the Credit Mobilier party is to declare JACOB THOMPSON, BUCHANAN's Secretary of the Interior, a defaulter. It has required seventeen years labor in the Auditor's Department to reach these accounts and strike a balance. This is quite too thin to spread over the eyes of the voters of this country, who have seen millions upon millions stolen by the Indian ring since the Republican party came into power.

THE Springfield *Republican* thus speaks editorially of Vice President WILSON's health:

"The Vice President has passed into that stage of health, which Mr. CHASE so long occupied, a paralytic invalid to whom life is of most uncertain duration. The nature of his disease may not utterly destroy his usefulness as a man and public servant, but it will undoubtedly limit his ambition and activity."

The old complaint evidently—Credit Mobelier.

§ THE *Commercial* comments on the salary steal and says:

"The Republican party intends to hold each individual to his personal responsibility for his share in the act."

Does this include brothers NEGLEY and M'JUNKIN who voted for the grab, and General GRANT who signed it and made it the law? We have several times of late put this question to our neighbor, but it has paid no attention to it—perhaps it will now.

THE Republican managers have not been able to control or satisfy the miners in relation to Senator ANDERSON, who are organizing their forces with system, and promise to show him at the polls, what they think of his vote upon the Screen bill. They claim that their opposition to Mr. BUCKALEW was based upon precisely the same question, and that they will be consistent in rejecting Mr. ANDERSON. We have no doubt about their earnestness in this matter, as they express it, they have been fooled once too often.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Cincinnati paper who writes from Jerusalem giving an account of his trip from that city to Jericho, says the Dead Sea "appeared like a great sheet of steel, very smooth, very dull and very lifeless. The Dead Sea is an appropriate name. You could easily think it guilty of swallowing a host of men, but not easily imagine its heavy waves rise up and form a roadway and walls." This traveler in the Land of the Bible should have read that book before he left home, and then he would not have mixed the Dead Sea and Red Sea together.

THE *Commercial* never ceases to mourn over the obstinacy of the Constitutional Convention in refusing to adjourn. In fact it don't know why it ever met. There were no amendments necessary in the estimation of the organ of the ring. The Legislature was composed of honest men, except the Democrats; all its acts were commendable; neither fraud nor corruption have been apparent in elections, nor among the agents or officials of the State. Everything was lovely to the *Commercial*. Then, why, oh! why should a Convention be called to alter the present order of things, and disturb the harmony of the happy family? It was opposed to the Convention from the start and we expect to find it opposed to it to the last, which ought to be conclusive with all honest men that it deserves support.

REFERRING to the salary grab the Pittsburgh *Commercial* endeavors to excuse the Radical members of Congress by saying that "the wrong was as much theirs [Democrats] as ours." How so, when the Radicals have a large majority in both Houses and are responsible for all the laws, including the thefts, enacted last session? The facts are that the Republicans having so large a majority could have stopped the steal, but this was not their intention; and then, General GRANT who is also a Republican, could have prevented it had he chosen to veto the bill, and to this the *Commercial* never alludes. Again that paper is pleased to say that the Republicans as a party have repudiated and denounced it. We defy it to point to a single instance where GRANT, the chief lobbiest for the bill and the chief salary grabber, who is to be paid one hundred thousand dollars extra—five to one, received by members of Congress, has been repudiated or denounced by Republicans. He made the bill the law, and has since been endorsed for honesty and purity by a number of Republican conventions—thus demonstrating that Republicans do not denounce and repudiate the steal. Let it try again.

THE WEEKLY POST.

New Type and Enlargement.

On or about the first of August, THE WEEKLY POST will appear in a new dress and enlarged by one column to each of its eight broad pages, and all its columns considerably lengthened, making an addition of *twenty one columns* to its present size; or a paper of *fifty-six columns*, by which we hope to present to the reading public, the largest, handsomest and most entertaining paper published in Pennsylvania

With this change we shall be enabled to furnish fuller reports, including home and foreign markets agricultural news, telegraphic and miscellaneas matter from all quarters and make THE WEEKLY POST more entertaining than ever. Other features will follow as it is our determination to place it at the head and front of journalism.

And with these grand improvements and extra expense of paper and material no advance price of subscription is contemplated—the price remaining as heretofore, viz: $2,00 a year to single subscribers; or, when ordered in clubs of five or over $1.50.

And now we ask our friends and Democrats everywhere to second our efforts in furnishing a paper that the party may justly feel proud of. This can easily be accomplished by a little extra effort on their part in sending in new subscribers, and let it be remembered that time spent in such efforts is alike beneficial to the Democratic cause, as the more THE WEEKLY POST is circulated the more will be the Democratic vote.

MORTON'S AMENDMENT.

Senator MORTON urges that the men who framed our Constitution and the people of the States adopting it, did not understand the theory of popular government; or they would have provided as he now offers to do, for the election of President and Vice President by the votes of the whole people in one mass, and not as at present by their votes as citizens of the respective States. The Senator has evidently forgotten or chooses to ignore the history of the country, in the interesting period occupied by the formation of and the discussions concerning the adoption of the federal constitution; and has it in his heart to subvert all State lines and State authority, and melt us down under the white heat of Radicalism into one enormous conglomerate.

It is as fixed as any principle ever was or can be, that this government was formed by the States, and that no power exists therein but what was granted by them. That the assumption of any new power, even under the guise of an amendment by the vote of the requisite member of State legislatures, would be sheer usurpation—a violation of the original compact between the States, and consequently not binding upon any. A New York paper of high reputation quotes the provision that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate," as proof that that is the only immutable thing in American politics. If the power of amendment is not limited by the whole scope of the constitution, as we contend it is, simply to the lessening of the powers of the general government, or to an alteration of the mode of exercising some one or more of the powers granted, we would ask of our distinguished contemporary what will become of this "only immutable thing," when under the unlimited power of amending, this very paragraph itself may, at the beck of some crippled demagogue be cast out as evil?

Senator MORTON objects to the present mode of choosing our highest officer because, "it preserves the power and autonomy of the States." It does so, and it was intended to do so; for the right of self government—which happens to be the meaning of the Senators big word—was regarded as a matter of vast moment by the wise and good men who laid the foundations of our institutions—they hoped too deeply to be undermined or uprooted for very many generations. The right of self-government in the States has still a hold upon the people and a place in many honest hearts, people who are not prepared to sacrifice for a presumed party expediency all the grand principles which were the result of the toils and sufferings of the great builders of our federative system.

Opposed as we are, and as we think every sincere patriot ought to be, to Senator MORTON'S project of degrading Pennsylvania to the condition of a mere out-lying province of a grand Imperialism at Washington City, we feel obliged to him for bringing his project squarely before the people, that they may enjoy the opportunity of scanning this proposition to put off all the Anglo-Saxon liberty which has been handed down through so many centuries, and dress themselves in the garments of Imperialism which have caused Paris to be France, and which transplanted into this western continent will make Washington City to be America.

ABOUT DISBANDING.

Considering that, according to the oft repeated allegations of the mountains of truth and wisdom in whose refreshing shadows repose the Radical newspapers, the Democratic party is dead and gone; it is amazing how anxious those people are that this dead and gone and deeply buried affair should disband—let that signify what it may in Radical philology concerning what a whilome editor in our city was won't to style "a dead corpse." Indeed so fearful are the collared freemen about this dead body, that if they had ever read the New Testament it might be anticipated that with one united voice they would shout the remarkable exclamation of the Apostle.

If indeed it be dead, it comes like BANQUO's ghost, to fright their souls even when revelling at their feast of fat things; and will in nowise down at their bidding. To such extremity are they driven in the midst of all the uncomfortable workings of a conscience not as yet entirely seared, that their wishes are made to do duty as a belief and in order to encourage the sinking hearts of their followers they draw upon their imagination for their facts, and strive to convince even their own Falstaffian nerves that in truth this gunpowder PERCY be indeed dead.

To this end this, that, and the other prominent man in the Democratic party is boldly named as recommending such action as the guilty fears of the ruling party, above all things else, desire and hope for. This cheat is boldly performed by these confidence men in politics, in the belief that their readers see no Democratic paper and place full faith and confidence in whatever measure of intelligence is meted out to them, by the presses adorned with the collar of the Administration and upon whom is the image and superscription of the modern CÆSAR, their master.

Among other distinguished public men who have been made to act involuntarily as the witnesses of these unscrupulous journalists, happens to be Senator THURMAN of Ohio. That gentleman however, was visited by one of the staff of a Cincinnati paper a few days since, and the report of that interview which we give below ought to answer, once for all, to squelch all such lying rumors for the future.

He did not question the motives of those engaged in what is called the Allen County movement, but thought it a mistake. If the Democratic party should ever conclude to disband its organization, its purpose to do so will not be left in doubt. No such dissolution could take place unless the great mass of the party was thoroughly convinced that it ought to take place. Were they so convinced, the organization would be abandoned at once, not in this or that spot, but all over the country. But we see nothing of the kind. In every State the party maintains its organization, and the talk about abandoning, is not the talk of the masses, but of politicians, and the masses will never be brought to abandon, by being told that their party is odious, that there is an odor of treason about it and the like offensive expressions that are frequently heard or seen in the papers. They regard such talk as an insult, and the only effect is to make them adhere to the party with more tenacity. Too much stress was laid upon the fact that the party had been constantly defeated for the last twelve years. Its opponents, under one name or another—Federalists, National Republicans, or Whigs—had been defeated for more than three times twelve years; yet they ultimately triumphed in 1840, and again in 1848, and again in 1860. If they could persevere, although defeated so often and for such long periods, the Democratic party could also persevere. Some people supposed that all that was necessary to be done in order to secure success was to drop the name of Democrat; but nothing could be more erroneous. What good had resulted to the Federal party by dropping its name and taking that of National Republicans, afterward abandoning that for Whig? A mere change of name effects nothing, and an attempt by politicians to form a new party with no higher object than success, never did and never will succeed. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans might well enough act together, and it would not be the fault of the Democracy if they did not. It was mere slang to talk about Bourbon Democracy. To apply such an epithet to a party that could sacrifice its pride and prejudice, as the Democratic party did last year, was simply injustice and abuse.

The Democratic party is now possessed of more positive strength than it ever had, for there are at this moment more men ready to vote with it, than in its palmiest days. All it has to do is to adhere to its organization and its time-honored principles, and be careful in the choice of its leaders, and win it must and will. We express this decided opinion simply because we believe this country has a great mission to perform, and that its performance must needs be committed to the Democratic party.

PHILOSOPHICAL—POLITICAL ECONOMISTS, &c.

Some of the most brilliant writers and thinkers of the past generations, as well as of our own day, have occupied themselves in the discussion of such themes as our heading indicates, which always have an interest for many readers on account of the apparent practical results which seem to hinge upon these lucubrations. Beautiful and elegantly elaborated thoughts and calculations may be discovered imbedded between the covers of books devoted to the subject of political economy, the result doubtless of careful and conscientious application and study of well trained writers. Yet, withal, the world wags; and carries on its buying and selling, much the same. At one time the book of the period may abound in the most profound protecting theories of government, put forth by some special champion who firmly believes that he will convert the whole world to his way of thinking. At another time we are carried away with the free trade doctrines, which are plausibly presented to the consideration of mankind as the only panacea for all the evils that governments are heir to. Men become famous, and their theories, reasoning, and conclusions are admired, and referred to by their friends as grand and unanswerable.

One practical difficulty however seems to be ignored or overlooked by all of these distinguished thinkers and writers; namely, that the world has never yet been governed upon a theory; nor do mankind in their dealings one with another, move upon theoretical principles. The selfish feelings, implanted in the human mind for wise purposes, are necessarily the predominant ones in all business transactions; and any true political economy which does not allow very great weight to this all powerful and all pervading influence, must be defective and erroneous.

The philosophical student looking over the whole world, may lay down a charming theory founded upon the better interests of human nature, pronounce it perfect, and invite all mankind to admire and adopt it; yet, whether it be presented from a protectionist or from a free trade stand-point, it finds itself always butting against the every-day business of life; and leading to the most incongruous results. Thus, one after another, these elegant theorizers sparkle for a brief space; rush furiously and far above the heads of the people, shoot out brilliant corruscations, and suddenly disappear. They leave behind them the evidence of their power and skill as thinkers and writers, and hosts of admirers and copyists; yet, after all, their works, although they may be real literary triumphs, exert little practical influence upon the movements of the world. It is but the reflection of the fly upon the carriage wheel; whether the fly reflects or not, the wheel goes around much the same. This may be said without the slightest disparagement of the moral or intellectual powers of the political writers under consideration; our object not being to criticise such individuals, but to rather glance at the meager practical results of their productions.

Whilst these political writings sometimes purport to be the announcement of original theories of political economy, they actually present merely their writers views touching what has already taken place in the business world; or that instead of originating they only record methods.

Parliaments or Legislatures do not proceed with any regard to those theoretical views which are so absorbing to the minds of the writers on political economy; on the contrary, the basic element with them is pure selfishness; and the only check against its undue manifestation in the most selfish shape, arises from the diversity of interests and feelings which sway the Legislators, and thus by counteraction lead to more liberal action.

The protectionist can readily adduce arguments in support of his particular theory, viewed from his own stand point and speaking in the interest of certain classes; while the advocate of free-trade can present good reasons in favor of the abolition of all restrictions upon trade and commerce, viewed from his stand-point and the interest of other classes.

Every man is naturally a monopolist. Every man desires the largest return of profit with the least outlay of cost; but men do not agree as to the mode of aiming at the desired results. In a Democratic government such as ours is presumed to be, the greatest good to the greatest number, or should be, is the cardinal principle of governmental policy. This is so obvious as to need no argument. Yet we find this political sentiment overwhelmed by legislation designed to impoverish and enslave the masses for the aggrandizement and personal satisfaction of the selfish desires of the few legislators and their political followers.

At first view it may seem remarkable, that whilst in our Democratic country power is passing rapidly from the many into the hands of the few, in England it is the reverse; and the ancient, almost prescriptive power of the nobility is rapidly merging back among the people. Yet the masses in England are less educated than the masses in the United States. Such national movements do not appear to depend upon education; hence the fine-drawn theories of political economists have little or nothing to do with governmental protection, or governmental free-trade.

If nine-tenths of all the people in the United States at this time were known to be in favor of free-trade, it would probably make little if any difference in Congressional action. Whatever may have been the original theory of the American government, and however our people may have flattered themselves that they were their own sovereigns and made their own laws, time and events have Radically revolutionized its entire frame-work and *modus operandi*; resulting in a false system, opposed to any form of government such as an intelligent people would ever adopt. Yet, false as it is; antagonistic as it is to the real interests of our citizens; it is daily growing stronger; daily separating itself more and more from the masses, and appropriating to itself functions and the people's pecuniary means, regardless alike of their feelings and wishes.

It is no longer a question of protection, or free trade. What cares the modern Congressman for CAREY, or MILLS, or their respective theories? To act upon Congressmen now, the people are compelled to form themselves into classes, strong enough to overawe an individual member; otherwise the Congressman snaps his finger at his constituents, and does as he pleases. The remedy, as all writers concur in remarking, is "with the people." Bless the mark! of course it is. Let the people read political economy. Meanwhile, to take away the monotony, it might be well, occasionally, to elect an honest man to office; one who would be inclined to remember others; one who would keep his hands from picking and stealing. He might be an odd fish among the Credit Mobiliers, and salary grabbers; but, in time, Washington might become used to the breed; especially if properly cared for in the start by the Fish Commissioners.

A COLORED MAN'S ORATORY.

One Who Can See—Tearing the Mask from Republican Politicians.

The following is the speech of Mr. Isaac L Hunter before the Tammany Association of New York on the Fourth in reply to the toast—"Our allies, the newly enfranchised citizens:"

GRAND SACHEM AND GENTLEMEN—We have assembled for the purpose of celebrating the ninety seventh anniversary of American Independence, the eighty-fourth of the Tammany Society of the Columbian Order; but the first real anniversary of American Freedom in the United States of America. I am proud to know that the men who are supposed to be the greatest enemies to colored men are the first to shake hands across the bloody chasm of politics by inviting a colored man to address them to-day. The Republicans, claiming to be the especial custodians of colored people, hold annis versaries to-day, but no colored people are invited to participate. In consideration of these facts colored people should be awake, and should look to see who are really their friends and not trust to those who are making great professions. It is true that the Republican party claims to be the express custodian of the colored people, and in order to prove this they have passed a law in the last Legislature purporting to be a Civil Rights bill. What does it amount to? I have a brother in-law who, acting under this law sought to enter.

WALLACK'S THEATRE

and was refused admittance. He applied to a Republican lawyer to plead his cause. Fearful of losing caste with his party the lawyer refused. Application was then made to a Liberal Republican, Hon. Erastus D. Culver, who undertook the case. When the case was taken before a Republican court it was decided under a Republican law that a negro has no right to enter a theatre. Thus they make loud protestations of what they intend to do, but carry nothing into practice. This is not the only instance of the kind.

They have promised many fat places to influential colored men of New York city if they would only assist Republicans to obtain office. How have they redeemed their promises? By allowing these influential men who have spent money and time in their service to be appointed to the high and dignified position of street sweepers. Fear not! They are sweeping now, and will continue to sweep till November next, when they will lay their brooms aside, and with ballots sweep these very men out of political existence. So much for city affairs.

What is the condition of the country at large? Look at the administration of

GEN. GRANT.

How are the people satisfied with it? See what debts are contracted; how the country has been robbed. One would suppose from the first inaugural address of Gen. Grant that we were to have by this time a prosperous state of affairs. Did he not say let us have peace? How has he illustrated what he meant? By taking for himself a piece of the Pacific Railroad stock, a piece of Credit Mobilier stock, a piece of the Sandstone quarry, a piece of the gold panic, a piece of Long Branch in the shape of a cottage by the sea, and finally a piece of the Treasury of the United States, by signing the bill giving to himself $50,000 and to the Congressmen their back pay. These are things for white men to look at; and as colored men are not generally politicians, it must be something monstrous to draw the attention of colored men; yet it is the absorbing topic of conversation among them. Many are outspoken, and declare that they will not cast another vote for the Radicals who now fill office. The clamor is for a grand union of the Tammany Hall, Apollo Hall, and Liberal Democrats, for the purpose of dethroning the monsters who are now paralyzing business in the city of New York especially, and are throwing hundreds of men, black and white, out of employment. There are many young colored men who would always be Republicans if they thought it right to be so; but they are not willing to support any party which

TURNS THEM OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

by closing all avenues where they earn their daily livelihood. In November next many colored votes will be cast for the Democratic party if good men are nominated, and, in New York city especially, we will make the welkin ring with the huzzas of old Tammany if they will only do us justice.

Fellow citizens, I have already trespassed on your time and attention. (Cries of "Go on! go on!") I cannot leave you without saying a word in favor of the chairman of your Committee on Organization, the Hon. John Kelly, who, in common with other influential citizens, is working for good government in New York city. I speak of him especially because he is not ambitious for office. He has had every honor conferred upon him that a city can confer upon a citizen. He is wealthy, and has no need to ask the city of New York for any position to maintain him. Long may he live to guide purified Tammany through the shoals, and finally bring the party composed of honest citizens safely through to victory. I thank you for your attention, and when the campaign opens I assure you I shall do what I can to secure the election of honest men to fill offices in New York city and State. (Applause.)

Hon. S. S. Cox.

Among the Fourth of July orations delivered before the Tammany Society of New York, was a decidedly interesting one by the Hon. S. S. Cox, the conclusion of which we append as follows:

The children of toil will not see how beautiful it is to contribute by plough, loom and anvil to the angelic statesmen of this heaven-favored period! They even go so far as to reproach an unselfish Congress for raising its pay and the patriotic President for doubling his salary! They call it a vulgar grab, and will not see that luxury of high living exalteth a nation. But did not Rome have her shoddy display, superficial fashions, monopolizing corporations, grinding taxation, and personal greed; and was not Rome exalted—before she fell? Are not all equal before the law now; and if legislatures are bad in Pennsylvania and New York then why not allow them to be bought in Kansas, cajoled in Arkansas, and kidnapped in Louisiana? Was there ever so unreasoning a people? When we have repose in the South, they call it decay and death; when it is action, they call it frauds and force. They ask for peace. Well, is not the Administration continually ringing down the curtin over the sanguinary drama of our war? Yet soldiers who followed McClellan, Franklin, Slocum, and Hancock grumble because our starred ensign remains in the keeping of the gallant jayhawker of Virginia, or because his hungry guerillas are sharers at the Federal board. They insanely cry for Southrons like Campbell, Graham, and Hunter; while Akerman, Longstreet, and Settle are willing to represent the now voiceless purpose of a once spirited people. What matters it which class of rebels rule in the despoiled South—a battalion of scattered bummers or the orderly masses of honest men? What matters it whether the South is ruled by one man with a kink in his character, or by another with a kink in his hair? Whether Louisiana succumbs to the Gatlin guns of Casey, the sword of the Federal Executive, the illegal decree of Durell, or the keen razor of Pinchback? Is not reform the order of providence? Did not Wilson plant and Colfax water? Alas! for that reform. Some there are who are proud of our diplomacy, and may compare Franklin with Jay and Dallas with Cramer. Others, still looking abroad, blush about Vienna; but does it follow we have less credit here than at home? Who does not recognize an ironic providence in our Indian affairs? The Quaker policy is peace, and—Canby is at rest. Captain Jack is exalted in life, and if he dies imagination needs no aid to see him apotheosized and standing white robed on the walls of the New Jerusalem, singing with John Brown the battle hymn of freedom, with the scalp lock of the pale woman dangling in his belt. To come nearer to our homes and our interests, in what department of the Administration does not this high ironic approbation appear? In the mode of appointing judges to revoke previous decisions? In the grand schemes of internal improvement to gratify local pride and aggrandize selfish speculation? Not in these alone. The intellectual force of the majority is not less apparent in the general mis-government South and North, in State and city. Is it not late to complain of this? Was it not known that States like North Carolina had been betrayed, robbed of resources, taxed to impoverishment. States and railroads put under bonds of paper and bands of iron, handed over to rogues who were preferred at Washington? Why should rebel States complain if they are left to repudiation and anarchy? Did not the men who furnished the means to corrupt the ballot last fall dicker in the false, forged and illegal bonds of these States? Is not that better than secession and slavery? I can understand why we have pharisaical cant about misgovernment at the South from those who are the guilty; but I cannot understand why the victims of this government and spoliation should complain when they are told, "Mind your business. Engage in trade. We will take care of your politics. Put in your crops; and no matter whether laws protect them unto the harvesting or not, we will protect you. Providence has given us the power. We will not limit its exercise in one State more than to another!" What divine impartiality! Not only were these gentle policies confirmed by the last election, but one of its ironical demonstrations was to tempt the vicious party to assume powers which interfere with and destroy the self-dependence and spontaneous progress of the people. The proper functions and true limits of the State, the relation of State to State, and each to the Federal Government—had they not been ignored before the election for good purposes only? Why regard them afterward? Go to Florida. She has taxes at 7 per cent. She has no more right to complain than disorganized Arkansas. Go to impoverished, broken, despairing, bankrupt Louisiana. Was her cry heard? Oh, yes! A thoughtful President sent a message leaving it to Congress. I was simple enough to think it a ruse. The message came while the House was thronged, and excited by the trial of the "Christian statesman" of the Credit Mobilier. The good General Butler moved to refer it to the judiciary. What right had I to interfere and move that it lay on the table, to be taken up at any time, with a view to relieve the State? I said then what seems now a waste of prophecy—that there would be no action, and that "non-action would perpetuate the usurpation." Perhaps I was rash in treating in that way so good a message. True, the Senate Committee itself had denounced the wrong, and gave some hope to the oppressed; but had not the election said in advance to the oppressors: "Lay on the mailed hand. It is only the mouths of the Mississippi which you smother!" This was the climax of irony. The Democracy has proved best custodian of home rule. This Society is one of its best exemplars. Tammany means nothing now if not the honest conservator of public right. It is regenerated. I am not afraid to pronounce its name. Names are but ugly vizors to scare children and women. In this day, when the Latin races of Europe are essaying to establish republics; when France even is moderate in its changes of rulers under self-government; when the hymn of Riego in Spain drowns the careless click of the castinet and lazy twang of the guitar; when all Europe is being inspired with the doctrine of federal and local liberty; when the experiment of decentralizing without disruption is being tried before the world, it is not for us in this hall nor the Democracy of this grand metropolis of the hemisphere to sing jeremiads about our republic, its system and its future. Our voice should be like that of Isaiah, full of hope and promise: "Good tidings shall bind up the broken-hearted, and to them that mourn in Zion, give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness. * * * And they shall build the old wastes, they shall raise up the former desolations, * * * as the earth bringeth forth her bud, and the garden causeth things that are sown in it to spring forth." "Go through, go through the gates, prepare ye the way of the people, cast up, cast up the highway; lift up a standard for the people!"

STEAMER WRECKED.

The "City of Washington" Strikes Gull Rock Bar.

All the Passengers and Crew Landed Safely.

HOW A SECOND "ATLANTIC" CALAMITY WAS AVERTED, A MYSTERY.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The following dispatch has been received from the purser of the wreck steamship City of Washington:

LIVERPOOL, N. S., July 7, 1873—To John G. Dale, Agent of the Inman Line: The City of Washington struck on Gull Rock Bar, Port LeBear, seventy miles west of Sambro, at 3 P. M. July 5th, in a dense fog, and is likely to become a total wreck. All the passengers, crew, baggage and spare stores were landed at Port LeBear. She had a dense fog all the way from Queenstown. The wire has not been working since Saturday.

[Signed,] MAHAN, Purser.

The City of Washington was built at Glasgow in 1855, and considered a staunch vessel, being of iron with stout iron fastenings; was three hundred and two feet long, forty broad, twenty-six deep and twenty-two draught; was ship rigged and had three decks; was furnished with water-tight bulkheads, and had a maximum capacity of 2,885 tons burden. During the Crimean war she made several important trips in the service of the English; has been in the service of the company for a considerable time, but was used latterly as an extra vessel. If insured at all, the risks are probably held by underwriters in England.

Further Particulars of the Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 8—Tugboat Daisy, of Liverpool, arrived here this morning with Henry Maid, Purser of the Inman steamship City of Washington, from whom the following particulars of the shipwreck are gleaned:

The City of Washington sailed from Liverpool on the 24th of June, and from leaving that port until the vessel struck on the west side of Port Le Bear, on the western coast, neither sun nor stars had been seen, so that it was impossible to obtain observations during the entire passage, in order to ascertain the position of the ship. When the steamer struck, about 2 o'clock on Saturday, the fog was so thick and so dense that no object could be seen three yards ahead. Everybody on board supposed the vessel was proceeding on her way to New York, and the only intimation to the contrary was a heavy grating sound as the vessel was driven over the rough bottom of the shoals where she now lies. The steamer was going at the rate of about nine knots when she struck.

There was no Excitement

on board at the time. Everybody was perfectly calm, and Captain Phillips, the officers and the crew immediately set about lowering boats and getting the passengers on shore, of whom there were twenty-eight cabin and four hundred and eighty-one steerage. In the meantime guns were fired from the stranded ship, and in answer to them men came along side in small boats, from whom the first intimation was obtained as to to the locality where the vessel had been driven.

Fortunately the sea was calm, and the distance from the main land only about a quarter of a mile. All the boats were speedily launched and manned, and in three hours from the time of the disaster every soul on board was landed at Port Le Bear, where the inhabitants busied themselves providing temporary accommodations for the passengers and crew. All the passengers, luggage and effects, ship stores etc, were also saved and landed. The ship is lying on even keel as if riding at anchor. There is about fifteen feet of high water at high tide on the choal. The engine room is full of water, which ebbs and flows through it, and it is supposed that a hole was stove in the bottom beneath the engine room. The second deck is pretty clear of water, but below that the ship is full.

The fog did not lift till yesterday morning, when, for the first time, it was seen that the vessel narrowly escaped total and immediate destruction with probable loss of every one on board. The distance between port bows of the ship and Little Gull Rock was only about two hundred yards.

How She Escaped in the Dense Fog is Marvellous,

and all on board, passengers and crew, are deeply thankful. In the direction the ship was steering along the dangerous western coast of this province, her escape from destruction on the reefs and sunken rocks, so plentifully sprinkled along the coast, was simply providential. There is no theory offered to account for the ship's direction, though it is a fact that no observations had been taken from the time of leaving Liverpool until the moment of the disaster. The place where the steamer is stranded is inside of Little Gull Rock, or what is properly known as Gull Rock Bar. This is distant from Lockport, nearest port, twenty miles, and from Halifax about eighty miles, in latitude 43° 39' north, longitude 64° 66' west.

The cabin passengers have been comfortably accommodated in the houses at Port Le Bear, while, for the steerage passengers and crew, tents and awnings have been made from the ship's sails and have been erected on the shore where they have been comfortably attended to. Since landing, the agents of the company have

Chartered a Steamer

to bring the passengers and crew to Halifax. They sailed for the wreck at daylight this morning, and will probably return to-morrow afternoon. Passengers will be forwarded to their destination by the most expeditious routes, instructions to that effect having been sent to the agents here. It is not correctly known whether the ship will prove a total loss or not. It is thought that all the cargo will be got out in a damaged state. Divers and wreckers with their gear leave here immediately for the wreck. A feeling of

Intense Relief

prevades this community that no lives have been lost and that a second "Atlantic" calamity has been averted.

Very little further particulars have been received from the wreck of the City of Washington. The passengers are supplied with cooked provisions from the ship. It is expected she will be got off if the weather continues favorable. There is great anxiety amongst the passengers for the arrival of the M. A. Starr, which sailed from this port this morning for the wreck. Officers of the ship report that no observation had been taken for eight days. When the ship first struck there were only a few feet of water over the bar, the tide being low, but wates came in through the hole, knocked in the ship's bottom, and there is now over the feet of water in the hold. It will be impossible to ascertain the extent of the steamer's damage until the cargo is taken out. But it is hoped the hole will be plugged and the vessel floated and repaired. She has a full general cargo, part of which is very valuable.

Ragged Islands received their name from the rough nature of that portion of the coast. Several ships were wrecked here at different times, within three or four miles on either side of where the City of Washington lies. The most notable of these were the transport Emulous, when several lives were lost; the steamer Pactolus, from this city, bound for St. John, N. B., and the Philadelphia ship, Hezekiah Williams.

There are two light houses on these islands, each distant about two miles, one to the east, and the other to the west of Le Bear Bar, but these are of course no protection in the day time, or in foggy weather and fog. Horns, bells or steam whistles have not been placed there to warn approaching vessels of their danger. In the present instance it is said, that, although the shore was so near that one might almost have tossed a biscuit on it, still the fog was so dense that the land could not be seen. Captain Sheridan, submarine diver of this city, has charge of the recovery of goods from the ship.

THE MODOCS.

Sitting of the Military Commission.

SEVERAL WITNESSES EXAMINED.

FORT KLAMOTH, July 5th, Via Ashland, July 9.—The Military Committee met this morning at ten o'clock, and proceeded to the trial of Captain Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Slotuck and Barcho, who are implicated in the Canby massacre, and charged with murder and the violation of the laws of war.

First—That they, the Indians, called and commonly known as Captain Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barcho, and Slotuck, members of a certain band of Indians known as the Modoc Indians, which band, including the Indians, above named, was, at the time and place herein after alleged, engaged in open flagrant war with the United States under the command of Captain Jack, did, as representatives of the said Modoc band meet the sender of a flag of truce for the suspension of hostilities, Brigadier General E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A. Commanding the Military Department of the Columbia Department, Peace Commissioners, on the part of the United States, Thomas B. Meacham, L. S. Dyar, citizens of the United States, all representing the government of the United States, for the agreed purpose of discussing and arranging terms upon which the hostilities existing between the United States and said band of Indians might cease; did therefore in wanton violation of the sacred character of a flag of truce under the laws of war wilfully, feloniously, and with malice aforethought, murder Brigadier General Canby, of the U. S. A., near the Lava Beds, situated near Tule Lake, State of California, within the territory of the United States, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1873. The second specification is very near a copy of the above, except the name of Dr Thomas is substituted. The second charge is an assault with intent to kill A. B. Meacham and L. D. Dyar. Three witness have been examined, L. F. Riddle, his Indian woman Liby and L. S. Dyar. Liby swears positively that Captain Jack shot General Canby, Schonchin shot Meacham and Boston Charley shot Dr. Thomas. Hooka Jim tried to kill L. S. Dyar; also Barcho knocked her down with a gun, and tried to take her horse. The testimony of Riddle corroborates his wife's. The testimony of Dyar amounts to nothing. He could swear to nothing positively except that he was present when the firing commenced, and that he was chased by Hooka Jim. The Indian scouts, Bogus Charley, Schacknasty Jim, Steamboat Frank and Hooke Jim will be examined to-morrow.

A dispatch has just been received from Washington addressed to Major Curtis, directing not to bring the lost river murderers before the Commissioners for trial. It is supposed those murderers will be turned over to the Courts of Jackson county, Oregon, for trial. The trial will probably be concluded on or before the 9th inst.

MINNESOTA.

The Robbery of Lord Gordon.

CHICAGO, July 9.

A St. Paul special dated the 8th, says that Lord Gordon, who was lately robbed of $41,000 in bonds by supposed detectives to lure him over the border, was seized on Thursday near Fort Garry by two officers from Minneapolis and brought to disputed territory near Pembina, where he was rescued and the officers arrested by a squad of troops from Fort Dufferin. Gordon was made drunk and gagged by his captors. The Manitoban authorities also arrested, as accessories to the kidnapping, Mr. Bentley, a merchant at Fort Garry; J. C. Burband, President of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and George N. Merriman and L. Fletcher, of Minneapolis—the three last named were at Fort Garry on business, owning mills and fine lands in the Red River Valley. Dispatches of last evening say that Mayor Brackett and his lawyers would be arrested on their arrival to-day by the Manitobans. They arrived there at four in the morning. Gordon's arrest was arraigned at Minneapolis, where Marshal O'Roberts, of New York, and the representatives of the estate of Horace F. Clark, have been for some time. Roberts and Clark gave bonds in thirty-seven thousand dollars for Gordon's reappearance in the suits of Jay Gould. Gordon is also wanted by New York parties on other accounts.

Subsequent reports say Mr. Burbank has escaped to this side of the line. Geo. A. Brackett, Mayor of Minneapolis, accompanied by the Hons. E. M. Wilson, Wm. Lochran and C. M. Loring, went by special train on Saturday evening, to tender bail and carrying warrants and documents to secure the body of Gordon.

It is thought that the office of Vice President of the Erie Railway Company, made vacant by the retirement of General Diven, will be abolished, and its duties will devolve upon the General Manager, probably Mr. Devereax.

THE HOWARD CASE.

Opinion of Attorney General Williams.

THE COMMISSIONER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACTS OF HIS SUB-ORDINATES.

The Offending Parties Liable Criminally

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Following is the opinion of the Attorney General in the Howard case:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, July 3, 1873.

SIR: I have duly considered your communication of the 31st of May with accompanying documents and papers, upon the subject of frauds in the late Bureau of refugees, Freedman and abandoned lands. The papers which you transmit me, are in many respects incomplete, and particularly so in not including bonds or copies of bonds of the Commissioner of Land Bureau, and its chief disbursing officer, and I have been able to obtain but one of them. I think however that I have enough facts before me to enable me to answer the questions which you propose.

The Freedmen's Bureau was established by the act of March 3d, 1865, the material parts of which are as follows: by section first, it is provided that the said Bureau shall be under the management and control of a commissioner to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose compensation shall be $3000 per annum, and such number of clerks as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of War, and the commissioner and chief clerk shall, before entering upon their duties, give bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of $50,000 and the latter in the sum of $10,000, conditional for the faithful discharge of their duties respectively with securities to be approved by the Attorney-General as sufficient, which bonds shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, to be by him put in suit for the benefit of any injured party upon its breach of any condition thereof. The papers which you enclose to me show that considerable sums of money have been taken from the Treasury by the officers employed in the bureau by means of forged receipts and vouchers fraudulently procured from them, and you ask my opinion upon questions, first, in the cases where guilty parties cannot be prosecuted, what should be the course in order to the protection of the interests of the Government and of the claimants. Second, when the prosecution is not barred by statute of limitations, what action should be had? To what extent is the late Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and his chief disbursing officer, responsible? Your questions are not quite so explicit as I could wish, and I am not certain whether by word or prosecution, you refer solely to criminal proceedings against the offender, as to civil and criminal. For offenses of this kind it is open to the Government to proceed criminally against the offender, and likewise to proceed in civil action against him, and against any person who is responsible for his acts. Where it is impossible to proceed criminally, either by reason of offenders having absconded or prosecution being barred by statute of limitations, he may be sued in civil action if it be deemed expedient, or if any property of his can be attached. If, therefore, any disbursing officer, or any other officer or clerk employed by the Bureau, has obtained in the method mentioned in your communication monies of the Government, and it is thought best to sue him personally, papers may be sent to the District Attorney of the District in which he resides, or where he has property, for action.

There is one statute barring the United States in civil actions. The late Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau gave no bonds on his appointment in 1869, because, as he informs you, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, did not think that the provision in respect to the bonds was intended to apply to the case of an officer of the army detailed for duty under that act. After due consideration I find it impossible to concur in that opinion. The object of bonds is not to have the means of punishing defaulters, but the protection of the Government from pecuniary loss, and the object is just as important in the case of a military officer as of a civilian. A bond, however given, under the act of 1865, clearly would not cover the loss of money paid the commissioner under the joint resolution of 1867, but by the third section of that resolution, all money paid or disbursed under the same rules and regulations governing other disbursing officers of the army. This required the Commissioner to give a bond in the same manner that any officer of the army would do. On the 31st of October, 1871, the Commissioner did give a bond in the sum of $10,000, the condition of which recites that he has been appointed a special agent and disbursing officer of the Bureau of Refugees &c., and provides that he shall henceforth, during his holding and remaining in said office, carefully discharge the duties thereof, and faithfully expend all the public money, and honorably account for the same, and for all public property which shall or may come into his hands on account of his subsistence and Quartermasters Departments, or such bureau without fraud or delay. This condition was not given until four years after the appointment of the Commissioner to pay the claims of colored soldiers under the joint resolution of 1867, and of course covers no default previous to its date. The form would seem to be for bonds of ordinary disbursing officers of the army, and is a little ambiguous in designating the office and duties of the principal obligator. Reference ought to have been made in the bond to the joint resolution where there is a provision, requiring any other officer than those already named to give bonds, but it was perfectly lawful to take a bond from any subordinate officer of the Bureau employed in the disbursement of money direct to the United States, and such bond would have been valid and binding, although not required by statute.

Under the act of 1865, the Commissioner of the Freedmens' Bureau would not, I think, be liable for funds paid directly to Assistant Commissioners, and disbursed by Assistant Commissioners. They were not appointed by him, nor were they his agents, but were government officers, and by requiring bonds to be given by these officers, the statute would seem to have intended to relieve the Commissioners from liability for their acts within their several jurisdictions, but the joint resolution of 1867 is very explicit. All money paid under that act is paid directly to the Commissioner, and it is enacted that he shall be responsible for the safe custody and faithful disbursement of the funds entrusted to him. Nothing is said about any of the Assistant Commissioners, or about any of the disbursing officers, and although it was probably necessary and undoubtedly lawful for the Commissioner to appoint and employ disbursing officers besides himself, nevertheless he is responsible civilly under the act for their acts, the same as if done by himself; and even if he took bonds from them directly to the government, this cannot relieve him of such liability. The government may enforce both securities, in order to indemnify itself for any loss, which through the default of subordinate officers, it may have suffered this liability, might in some respects be enlarged by the terms of the bond, given by the Commissioner, but, of course, it could not be in the least diminished. The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau is therefore

Liable for all Losses

sustained by the government through the default of a subordinate disbursing officer or other persons employed by him in the disbursement of moneys entrusted to him under the joint resolution of 1867.

As to the chief disbursing officer, it is almost impossible from the facts which are now before me, to state what his liability to the Government may be. Of course, he is liable, both civilly and criminally, for his own misconduct. How far he is liable for acts of subordinates employed under him is a question which it is impossible for me to answer without a copy of his bond, and without more information in respect to his appointment and employment than I have been able to obtain from the perusal of papers sent to me. If any other officers give bonds to the Government, the sureties are liable for their misconduct or loss occasioned by them according to the tenor thereof. Further than this, upon the facts before me, I cannot answer.

Your second question seems likewise to include the subject of criminal, in addition to civil prosecution, for acts of fraud or embezzlement. Under this fact the offending parties are of course liable criminally, unless the offense is barred by the statute limitating ordinary criminal prosecutions to two years. Any disbursing or other officer, who has misappropriated the money entrusted to him under this act, may be indicted. Therefore, whether he is appointed directly by the Government, or is a subordinate officer or clerk appointed by the Commissioner or any other officer of the Bureau, such prosecution must be by indictment, unless the offender is liable to trial by court martial. By section No. 3, any military officer may be detailed and assigned to duty under this act without increase of pay or allowance.

It is sufficient in the present case to say that a military officer so detailed and assigned to duty, still remains within the military jurisdiction, and is liable to military law for any violation of his duty as such.

A More Difficult Question

arises under section three of the joint resolution of March 29, 1867, whereby all money held or disbursed under the provisions of this resolution, shall be held and disbursed under the same rules and regulations governing other disbursing officers of the army. The language of this is a little obscure when reference is made to act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and this obscurity probably arises from the fact of which I am informed that all the principal officers of the Bureau were military officers assigned to this special duty. I do not think this provision can be considered as subjecting to court martial a person not otherwise subject. Such jurisdiction, to have that effect, the act ought to be clear and unambiguous, and it would only be by a most forced and violent construction that rules and regulations governing other disbursing officers of the army can be interpreted to include liability to trial by martial law.

In respect of civilians, the rules and regulations governing disbursing officers would establish the degree of responsibility and accountability to which the Committee would be liable, leaving his trial by civil or military tribunal to depend upon his civil or military status. This question, however, if the facts be as I am informed, is of no practical importance. If, therefore, any military officer detailed for duty in the Freedmans Bureau has been guilty of the misappropriation of money, or if any violation of the governing disbursing officers of the army, he may be tried by court martial in the same manner as any other such army officer.

Finally, I need hardly say, that the claim agents and other persons not officers of the government, who have obtained money from the Bureau by means of forged receipts and vouchers and other frauds can be prosecuted criminally, if two years have not elapsed since the commission of the crime, and can also be sued in Civil Courts by the United States in the same manner as employees of the Bureau can be. As I have before said, there is no statute limiting to time in which the government can begin a civil suit, but suits for penalties and double damages under the act of March 2, 1863, must be begun within six years, 12th statute at large, pages 696 and 698.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney Gen.
HON. W. W. BELKNAP, Sec'y of War.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Uniontown *Genius* says: S. F. Feather, in digging a well in Smithfield, George township, Fayette county, passed through a rock of twelve feet in thickness, which, upon examination, was found to contain both lead and silver, apparently in the proportion of six of lead to one of silver. A test has been made by smelting this mineral rock, and the result is a fine quality of silver, in quantities that will repay further researches. The lead alone makes this rock very valuable, and it is the intention of Mr. Feather to go on to develop this new element of wealth. The rock is situated about ten feet from the surface, and has a strong resemblance to the celebrated Colorado silver ore.

THE Scranton *Democrat* tells this sad story: A crazy woman named Lizzie Lee, some fifty years of age, residing in Ross township, this county, wandered from her home about one year ago, and never returned. A few Sundays ago, while Ed. Trumbar and A. Burtals were hunting on the North Mountain, in Sullivan county, they came across a lot of bones. A close inspection led to the discovery that they were those of the lost Lizzie Lee, and they were removed and decently interred. It is supposed she wandered until she became weak and laid down and died, or else she was killed by a wild animal, which are quite numerous in that section.

A FARMER and his wife called at a Williamsport photograph gallery last week to order some photographs, and while the operator was getting ready the husband gave the wife a little advice as to how to act: "Fasten your mind on something," he said, "or else you will laugh and spile the job. Think about early days—how your father got in jail, and your mother was an old scolder, and what you'd been if I hadn't pitied you! Jest fasten your mind on to that!" She didn't have any photograph taken.

THE LATE STORMS.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—A hurricane passed over Olden, Ill., last night, unroofing houses. A tin roof was deposited on the railroad, and was moved by the assistance of a locomotive. The Protestent Methodist church was wrecked. The Methodist church and engine house at Salem were also wrecked. Miles of fences and thousands of acres of corn are down. At Harrisburg, Ill., the storm blew down the International circus tent while full of people. Lamps fired the canvas, but it was extinguished. At Carmi, Ill., on Friday last, a son of Mr. Upton, while driving a reaper, was killed by lightning, as also were his two horses. A terrible storm visited that place last night, demolishing orchards, fences and corn. Several horses were struck by lightning and killed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., July 8.—To-day is the first for a week or more that it has not rained in this section of the State. Yesterday, or for several days previous it rained in torrents in the Southern and Central Illinois. The country is almost deluged with water. Great damage has been done to the wheat, oats and hay which in the south part of the State had just been harvested and was still in the field, while in Central Illinois harvesting had just begun. The grain in Central Illinois is reported scorching and in the interior it is blown down so that much will be lost as it will be impossible to harvest it, although streams are much smaller. No injuries to property is reported. To-day the weather is clear and cool and delightful. Corn is not much injured by the rain.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 8.—The most destructive storm and tornado of the season passed over this city and vicinity about 8 o'clock last night. Here, a number of apple trees were blown down and mutilated. The front of a house was partly blown out, and considerable damage done to the Trinity Catholic church, which is being rebuilt. A tree by the E &C. R. R. depot was struck by lightning. At the wharf, the steamer Quickstep was blown from her moorings. Her chimneys were blown overboard, and she was carried down the river some distance. At Henderson, the roof of the Round House, and a tobacco warehouse were blown off and the freight cars blown from the track.

THE COAL MINERS.

A Convention Called—The Communication From the Operators and Some Remarks Thereon.

On yesterday we intimated that the miners were organizing, preparatory for making a bold stand for their rights, and also to take a hand as an organization in the political contest this fall, and in which, if they stand united, they will make politicians shake. Yesterday the following call, which explains itself, was issued:

DELEGATE CONVENTION.

There will be a Delegate Convention of the Miners' Progressive and Protective Association of Western Pennsylvania, in the Workingmen's Council Hall, 96½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, on the 15th instant, the meeting to commence at ten o'clock A. M. As the Coal Exchange has refused to meet our Arbitration Committee, it will be the duty of the Convention to adopt such measures as in their wisdom will be best calculated to settle the matter at issue; therefore a full attendance is requested.

GEORGE ARCHBOLD Sec'y.

The letter from the Coal Exchange in reply to the miners, before alluded to, we find in the *Labor Tribune* for this week. We give it and the accompanying remarks of that paper in full as follows:

THE COAL CRISIS.

Since our last writing the coal operators have taken a new turn on the miners. On Thursday of last week they met and resolved not to meet the Miners' Arbitration Committee, as will be seen from the following communication.

They will pay only former rates for digging coal and disregard the purposes of the Screen Bill, and take as they desire to contract for. They refuse to recognize the Miners' Association or its officers. The following is the reply of the Coal Exchange:

ROOMS OF THE R R. COAL PRODUCERS' EXCHANGE, No 567 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1873

Mr. Geo. Archbold, Temperanceville, Alleghenny Co, Pa:

DEAR SIR—We desire to acknowledge the receipt of a communication dated June 28, 1873, signed by William Street, President, and Wm. W. Wagner, Secretary, with request to address you in reply, giving notice "to the President and members of the Railroad Coal Producers' Exchange" that "the Miners' Arbitration Committee appointed by the last Delegate Convention do hereby respectfully invite a committee of operators to confer with us in regard to the difficulties now existing between the employers and employees."

This Exchange is not so organized as to give it, as a body, any control over the individual members as to what relation shall exist be ween the several producers and the miners in their employ, and each coal producer is at liberty to make such arrangement with the miners in his own mine as they may be able to agree upon.

We are not aware of any such difficulties existing as to call for such a radical change in previous practice. Nor, upon the other hand, can we recognize the ability of a committee appointed by a Delegate Convention to make any agreement that shall be effectual and binding upon the miners in the employ of the several members of the Exchange.

For these reasons, as well as others that might be named, we cannot see a prospect of any good result to follow the appointment of a committee such as you ask for.

By order of the Exchange.

ALEX. GORDON, President.
A. MCINTOSH, Secretary.

We look upon the coal operators of Alleghenny county as nothing less than legalized *thieves*, with the city press at their back to cover and hide their thievery.

They rob their men of one-third of their labor, and when they ask for a conference with them to get full pay for all coal dug, they skulk away and send a letter to talk for them.

Are the coal operators afraid to meet the miners? If they have done them no injury, what have they to fear? The miners challenge the operators to meet them in an open discussion on the merits of the case. The operators and the manufacturers, it is well known, want to see a summer strike of the miners. The miners are resolved to not strike until forced into it, either by the meanness or cunning of the operators. The miners will ask for nothing but what will stand the test of impartial investigation. They will yield to any reasonable and fair basis of wages, but they will not submit any longer to the legalized robbery of the past ten years. They will not consent that one hundred pounds of coal be taken for a bushel instead of seventy-six. They will not consent that cars holding thirty bushels be weighed as twenty-two bushels. They will not consent to let every twenty bushels of nut coal out of a hundred which drops through the screen go unpaid for, while the operator sells it for seven cents per bushel.

The miners ask pay for work done, and nothing more. Will public opinion take sides with operators who deny these men the simplest justice? Will the public stand by and see hardy miners robbed of one-third of the coal they dig? Will the public commend the operators for defying the law in taking one hundred pounds instead of seventy-six for a bushel of coal? Will public opinion justify operators and manufacturers in forcing the miners to strike?

The Legislature passed a bill, the ostensible—popular—miners' understanding of which was to secure payment for the digging of nut coal. The operators refuse to pay for it, in hope that at this unfavorable season, when they can dispense with coal, the miners will strike for it. This is the position. What will the operators do? Let them dare to do right.

The operators are now resorting to every device which dishonesty and meanness can invent to continue their methodical thievery in defiance of law, out of which they have grown rich in the past ten years.

In order to break up the Miners' Union and compel the miners to work for lower wages, they are permitting the men here and there to go in on five cents for eighty pounds of coal. They then will keep the others out until they either strike or accept four cents per bushel and sign a contract for one year's service. Then they will compel the men now working for five cents to come down to four cents and to sign a similar contract for a year's service. This is their nefarious plan to break up the Union and good wages in Allegheny county.

Mr. McIntosh has permitted his men in the Turtle Creek banks to go in on five cents, and he will not allow his Sandy Creek men to go to work unless they work for four cents under a yearly contract. The purpose of this is evident enough. When Sandy Creek is forced in by starvation to sign a yearly contract and work at four cents, he will compel the Turtle Creek men to do the same or quit. The operators all over the county have inaugurated a similar policy. They will bait a few banks here and there with the five cent offer, and then whip the remainder in on four cents and a yearly contract, and then turn on the five cent banks and compel them to follow suit.

There is but one way to meet such chicanery. Until the operators showed this vile purpose of ruining the organization entirely, and reducing wages and ignoring the Screen bill as it is, we urged the men to go to work. We then argued that submission to avoid a strike was the better policy. But the avaricious white slave drivers who own our coal banks believe they can reduce wages. They cannot and shall not. The only way to meet their design is for these five cent banks to *come out* and refuse to work until other banks are employed and paid on like terms. Let Turtle Creek stand by Sandy Creek. If one bank gives in, it will be the signal for others to follow. There is too much at stake to lose. We have fought too long and too hard to give up the control now.

Let there be a full turn out on the 15th instant at the Delegate Convention. Let there be united action, and if we must come out let it be universal, and let every coal bank be as silent as the grave for the next nine weeks. The operators fling an insult into the teeth of the miners, in refusing to recognize their committee or their organization. They defy a worthless law in refusing to pay for nut coal. They must be met by as decided and positive action by the miners. Their determination to continue in their robbery of the miners has planted the germ of an independent political party of workingmen, which will ere long spring into vigorous existence.

Too Heavy to Bring Home.

The genial Col. Philler of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, who is now doing the Vienna Exhibition, furnishes that paper with some very entertaining letters. In Wednesday's issue he tells us that in anticipation of a visit from ten thousand of the soveireigns of America, the hotel proprietors so scaled the prices of their rooms that there is no cause for complaint, except on part of the guests. The room in which his letter was written was marked seven florins per day, but he pays only three. He informs us that—

It takes some time to get the "hang" of this exposition building and of all that is in and around it. There are some wonderful things here besides the double-headed nightingale. In the British colonial department is an imitation of the great Ballarat gold nugget found in 1856. As the visitors crowded around numerous and enthusiastic were the expressions of admiration. "Beautiful, isn't it?" "All gold." "Worth half a million." There was no mistaking the accents of my fair countrywomen. It did look like too sublime a trust in human honesty to let that much treasure lie around loose. There should have been as many Austrian soldiers to guard it as there were about the precious person of the Russian emperor. Farther along were some specimens of Australian fruit from Melbourne. The apples and pears looked as fresh as when they were plucked from the trees. The fresh purple tint was yet on the grapes. "Wax!" was muttered in the same sweet tone. How deceptive are appearances in this world! The false for the true and the true for the false. I saw the vase of Russian porphyry which Alexander gave to his "dear friend" Francis Joseph on the day of the imperial visit to the exposition. I had a great mind to bring it home with me, but it was so very heavy. The present of the vase was accompanied by an agate paper weight, and some exquisite porcelain plates on one side of which groups of Austrian soldiers are represented and on the other the Austrian eagle. It was a ghoul-like conception of the artist to serve up Austrian soldiers on the imperial dinner plates. The presents were worth about $50,000. I am told that the family at Schonbrunn were very much pleased with them. In the evening of the day when the presents were given long lines of Austrian troops and special police guarded the Russian emperor on his visit to the Carl theatre, holding that quarter of the city for nearly two hours in a state of seige. The phantom Pole was still in pursuit, and will haunt the descendant of the ruthless destroyer of Poland's liberty till he lays down the imperial burden and is gathered to the tomb of the Cæsars.

THE woods near Houtsdale, Clearfield county, took fire on Saturday a week. The flames communicated to the Houtsdale Colliery, and the result was the entire destruction of the gangway leading from the surface of the ground down into the depth of the mines. The coal mines caught fire, but the flames were happily extinguished. At last accounts the fire was still traversing the woods, doing incalculable damage to the growing timber.

FOURTH OF JULY.

How the Day was Spent in this City and Vicinity—The Quietest Celebration Witnessed for Years—Accidents and Offenses.

The decadence of the old-fashioned Fourth of July celebrations recalls remembrances at once mournful and hopeful; mournful because Independence Day has come to be regarded as of comparatively slight consequence, as well as for the additional reasons that amateur stump-speakers have been deprived of most avenues for wandering into the "rural regions of oratory;" hopeful because the ceaseless din of shooting-crackers and torpedoes has to a large measure ceased to annoy the ear of the high-spirited "growbate." Apart from badinage, however, we never recollect a Fourth that has transpired with less accidents, and in a more quiet manner, than the Ninety-seventh Anniversary of American Independence. The crowds on the public thoroughfares showed a noticeable diminution from the throngs of former years, and the comparative absence of intoxication was remarkable. There were but very few flags or bunting displayed, and these very generally from the taverns, which would lead one to ask, are the tavern-keepers the only patriots?

The day was ushered in by two salutes one from Monument Hill by Knapp's Battery, the other from Cliff street by the Washington Infantry. Denizens of the city hied away to the rural regions, and the residents of the country came to town to see the sights. Picnics and excusions were the principal inducement offered to residents of the cities, and railways and steamboats were taxed to their fullest capacity to accommodate the crowds who desired to attend. Along the Monongahela river the groves within ten or fifteen miles of the city were occupied by Sunday school children and adults, and both the Connellsville and Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Companies had a busy time in providing transportation. Picnics were also held on Mt. Washington and other localities on the South Side hills, and it is estimated that the inclined railways carried between eight and ten thousand passengers during the day.

At some of the pic-nics there was considerable quarrelling, but generally the day passed off very quietly. In the afternoon the skies were again overcast with clouds, and a heavy shower of rain fell, but it did not continue long enough to interfere with the day's enjoyment. In the evening very creditable displays of pyrotechnics were made in different sections of the city.

So far as known but few accidents occurred during the day, and they are reported below. No serious disturbances were created.

The various places of amusements were crowded during the afternoon and evening. The circus performances on both occasions were specially fine, while the matinee and evening entertainmedts of Dupree and Benedict's Minstrels were acknowledged to be immense.

THE MILITARY.

The only military display made on the Fourth, was a parade by Company A, Nineteenth Regiment, better known as the Washington Infantry. They turned out a force of forty muskets and their regular drum corps of eight pieces, presenting a fine appearance, and marched with good order. After firing a salute from the bluff on Cliff street they visited the residence of Gen. T. A. Rowley their old commander in the war of the rebellion, and partook of a most sumptuous breakfast which had been provided for them.

THE FOURTH AT MANSFIELD.

The Ninety-seventh Anniversary of American Independence passed off very pleasantly in this growing and rapidly improving town. The Sunday school children of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches had a celebration in Stewart's woods, to which all the children had a cordial invitation, and of which many availed themselves.

The Mansfield brass band had a very nice picnic in Brown's grove, at which all present seem to have enjoyed themselves.

In the evening the citizens witnessed quite a beautiful display of fire works.

A couple of roughs from Noblestown tried to organize a fight at the Station, but they only succeeded in putting a head on each other. May Mansfield enjoy many returns of the day.

THE FOURTH AT CANNELTON, BEAVER COUNTY.

The Cannelton Silver Cornet Band gave their second annual picnic at Hoffman Grove, Cannelton, Beaver county. The band was organized eighteen months since, and is composed of thirteen pieces, the members being gentlemen residing in the vicinity. The inauspicious weather in the morning dampened the ardor of the managers of the affair, but there were fully two thousand men, women and children in the grove, and during the afternoon a large delegation arrived from the borough of Beaver. Dancing, dinner and refreshments were the order of the day. About 3 o'clock a heavy rain storm suddenly came on, and a general stampede ensued. There being no buildings near, the crowd sought the shelter of the large trees in the grove, but when the shower subsided, the dresses of the ladies—white being the prevailing color—presented rather a dilapidated appearance. The festivities were kept up until midnight, the grove being lighted with Chinese lanterns. The picnic was a decided success, and it is the wish of the residents of Darlington township to have it repeated next year.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

On Saturday afternoon the members of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, held a re-union at New Castle. A large number of the corps were present, and the occasion was enlivened by the presence of a brass band. A permanent organization was effected, and Tuesday the third day of May, fixed for the meeting, to be held at Mercer. Captain McConnell, of Co. B. was chosen permanent president, and Adjutant McCracken, secretary. At two o'clock in the afternoon the Corps marched from the Cochran House to the Opera House, the place of the re-union, and there listened to a fine address of an hour and a half's length, delivered by a member of the Corps. Pittsburghers returned home on the 11.45 P. M. express.

Want of space prevents us from noticing in detail the various picnics. With the exception of those noted below they pretty general passed off orderly and satisfactorily.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENSES.

A pic-nic was held at Friendship Grove on the Fourth which developed a number of rows, upsets, and other inconveniences.

A horse with a buggy careered over Troy Hill on the Fourth, at the suggestion of a shooting-cracker thrown there under by a "promising boy." The animal broke his back, the buggy was smashed and the driver uninjured.

At McKee's Rocks, on the Fourth, a pic-nic was responsible for fourteen fights, in one hour.

The laborers employed on the Fifth avenue improvement, at Oakland, got into a lively skirmish on the Fourth, as the direct result of too much "benzine." Nothing serious resulted, however.

A benevolent youth contributed a bunch of lighted fire-crackers to the blind man along the Cathedral wall on the Fourth. The blind man didn't see it in that light.

The McFarland's Grove pic-nic developed two or three proportionately large "mills."

Hugh Callahan, a boy about eleven years of age, living at Ann and Craig streets, Allegheny, was badly burned on the Fourth by the explosion of a bottle of powder, with which he was playing

Two fights of a sanguinary nature occurred on Friday afternoon in Sharpsburg. Some half a dozen of the participants emerged from the contest appropriately displaying the patriotic colors of red and blue about their faces.

On Friday morning a little girl living on Union street, in Pleasant Valley, Allegheny, opposite the car station, was very seriously burned by the tipping over upon her of a kettle of boiling milk. Her name could not be learned. Since then we learn that the child has died.

Lieutenant Coulson was struck with a beer glass on the Fourth while making an arrest at a saloon near the Union Depot.

Officer Portzman arrested Mollie Higgins on Friday evening on the charge of stealing $125 from a man in a bagnio.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Collier.

Mary Heisted, of the Thirtieth ward, who plead nolle contendere to illegal liquor selling, was fined $50 and costs.

Thomas Grafton, indicted for illegal liquor selling, and who also entered a plea of nolle contendere was fined $100 and costs.

Jno. W. Reynolds, indicted for false pretences and found guilty, was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment in jail.

William Gibbons, who plead guilty to embezzlement and larceny, by bailee, of sewing machine funds, was sentenced to jail for three months.

John Robinson, William Speelman, and Alben Stehle, convicted of malicious mischief and cruelty to animals, were sentenced to pay the costs, and to undergo sixty days' imprisonment in the County Work House.

Mary Winn, who plead nolle contendere to an indictment for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

A number of unimportant desertion and abandonment cases were heard.

A rule was granted on Jno. M. Hallett, deputy constable of the borough of Elizabeth, to show cause why the appointment should not be vacated.

In the matter of the opening of Sylvan avenue, on motion of George T. Oliver, attorney for W. J. Lewis, Esq., the Court appointed M. W. Rankin, T. J. Craig and John Wilkinson as new viewers in this case.

The report of the viewers appointed by the Court in the matter of the purchase by the City of Allegheny of so much of the Allegheny and New Brighton road as lies within the city limits, (extending from Washington avenue to Jack's run) a distance of three and a half miles, was presented. The report places the valuation of the road at $7,000, and was confirmed *nisi*, to be confirmed absolutely unless exceptions are filed before next Saturday. The appriserss on that portion of the Allegheny and Butler plank road, within the city limits, extending from Butcher's Run to the Willow Grove brewery, a distance of one and a half miles, reported that they had assessed the thoroughfare at $5,546. A similar order was made by the Court as in the first mentioned report.

DAMAGING DOWNFALL.

The Connellsville Round House Caves in Suddenly—Four Locomotives Under the Debris

About five o'clock on Saturday afternoon an alarm of fire was struck from box 37 corner of Second avenue and Try streets, occasioned by the sound of what appeared to be a loud explosion, but which proved to be the crash consequent on the falling of the walls of the Connellsville Railroad round house. This structure had just been erected, and its demolition entails on the Company considerable inconvenience independent of the loss.

It appears that an engineer had been backing his engine into the house, passing over the turn table on the way. At the moment of leaving the turn table the engine and tender left the track, and the jolt opening the throttle, started the engine forward with a bound, striking the main pillar and bringing down the roof and a larger portion of the walls with a terrific crash, which produced, perhaps, the story that was current down town shortly afterward that the gas works had blown up. The engineer and fireman of the locomotive managed by great activity to escape before the roof came down. The building cost the company about nine thousand dollars, and has only been standing about sixty days. Owing to the fact that the workmen had just quit, nobody was caught among the falling bricks and timber. It is not thought that the engines are very much damaged, excepting in the lighter parts, that can be repaired at a comparatively small cost.

Workmen were engaged all day yesterday in repairing the damage, and it is expected that a temporary structure will be erected in the course of a few days. The accident will not interfere the least with the running of the trains.

Freak of a Hen.

A hen belonging to a farmer in the vicinity of Saltsburg, Indiana county, recently made a nest near the top of a sugar maple, at least twenty-five feet from the ground and brought out a brood of chicks, the farmer failing to account for the singular proceedings, by the laws which usually govern well regulatedhens he attributes it to the fact that a Radical had recently moved into the neighborhood, who was fond of fresh eggs, and Mrs. Hen saved her reputation by climbing a tree.

Be Kind to the Little Ones.

If there is any one quality in human nature which touches us nearly, it is love for children, but we heard of a case the other day on Fifth avenue which rather knocks the poetry out of this sentiment. A careless cook in making up pound cake put in a considerable dose of laudnum instead of vanilla, which was not discovered until ready to be eaten. It was thought an extravagant waste to throw it out, so it was divided around among the children of the neighborhood, which sent them all to bed for twenty-four hours, awakening with headache and fever and other disagreeable results.

Daylight Desperadoes.

On Friday afternoon two men entered the residence of Mr. Linmeyer, on Cabinet street, Allegheny, with the intent to rob the house. Finding a son of Mr. Linmeyer asleep on the sofa, one of them caught him by the throat and threatened to blow his brains out if he made any noise, at the same time holding a pistol to his head. Instead of yielding, however, the young man resisted stoutly and caused such a racket, that the thieves decamped through a back door, without getting anything that can be missed.

The Chief of Police was informed of the affair, and is now on the hunt of the offenders.

Pittsburgh Prowess.

At the Boston regatta, on the Charles river on the 4th, the first prize in the single scull race was won by Eph Morris, of the Clipper Boat Club, of this city. The course was two miles in length and the prize $100. As Morris contended against first class oarsmen the victory is a substantial one. His time was 14 minutes and 46½ seconds. Teneyck won the second prize.

THE Howard boat crew from this city took the first prize at the contest at Oil City on the Fourth.

Friday's Races.

On the afternoon of the Fourth, at the Pittsburg Driving Park, at McKee's Rocks, a spirited trotting race took place between Hot Punch, Roxey and Lizzie. The race was for $400; $250 for the first, $100 for the second, and $50 for the third horse, and the best three in five. Hot Punch took the first two heats, Roxey the third, Hot Punch the fourth, and Lizzie the fifth—Hot Punch being declared the winner. The best time of the winning horse was 2:51.

The Denmarsh-Herbster Race.

The single scull race between Denmarsh and Herbster, on the Monongahela, as fixed for the Fourth of July, resulted in two fouls, and the referee ordered the race to be rowed over again on Saturday afternoon, at five o'clock. At that hour quite a crowd was assembled at the place of starting, and promptly at the signal the boats shot off, Denmarsh at once taking the lead, and keeping it throughout the entire race. Bets of four to one on Denmarsh were freely offered and found but few takers. Denmarsh came in winner by about three hundred yards.

THE principal of the High School and the Committee of the Central Board on examination for admission to the High School have read the manuscripts of the applicants, and the Principal will report 121 entitled to admission, and 61 entitled to examination on one study in which they failed to attain the standard per cent. There were 200 applicants.

THE first annual excursion of St. Paul's Temperance Society to Monitor Grove on Saturday was a huge affair. Not less than two thousand people visited the grounds during the day. It was the general verdict that such an enjoyable picnic had not been witnessed for several seasons. The music was good, the dinner excellent, and the management all that could be desired; the best of order was preserved, and from first to last nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the many who had the good fortune to be present.

ON Friday, the Coroner held an inquest on the body of John Cain; who resided near the Clinton Iron Works, in the Thirty-fourth ward. About eight o'clock the evening before he went to the Monongahela river to bathe, no one accompanying him. After he had been gone quite a while, his wife became uneasy and followed him. She found his clothes on a flat boat; he was nowhere to be seen. She then gave the alarm, but the body was not found until eleven P. M. Cain was employed at the Clinton Mills. He was about thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife but no children. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

The Only Unfailing Specific

For diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and the organs affected by vicious habits, is Helmbold's Extract Buchu. This medicine cures. Dr. Helmbold is the only physician who has succeeded in obtaining the full virtues of Buchu. His is the original and only truly valuable preparation. It is confided in by physicians and patients alike. It is important that sufferers should obtain the genuine. Therefore ask for Helmbold's Extract Buchu, with the Doctor's signature on the bottle. eod&w

The Lightest Draft.

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle, Thimble Skein Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soulders' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

Six thousand immigrants arrived in New York the past week.

Jeff Davis will leave New York for Memphis to-morow.

Count Joseph Pomahawski, a distinguished operatic composer, died in Paris, on Friday last.

The New York specie shipments on Saturday was $248,000, of which $150,000 was in silver bars.

The statue of Ethan Allen was unveiled in Burlington, Vermont, on the Fourth, in the presence of ten thousand spectators.

Eliza Mary Ann Hamblin, actress, fourth wife of the late Thomas Lowerby Hamblin, a well known actor, died on Saturday morning, in New York city.

The Postmaster General has ordered the extension of the postal service on the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware railroad, from Mt. Vernon to Columbus, a distance of forty-five miles, at an annual salary of $2,486.

Since the abolition of the franking privilege, on the 1st instant, there has been a marked decrease in the amount of mail matter passing through the New York postoffice. The postmaster says the reform has caused a falling off of 18,000 free newspaper exchanges during the week.

Several prominent citizens of Chicago gave to the newsboys and bootblacks of that city their second annual excursion and picnic. About seven hundred and fifty gamins were taken on board a steamer, where a substantial and elegant dinner was furnished them, and the day was spent in various sports.

Carl Vogt, charged with the murder of Chevalier De Bianco, at Brussels, about a year ago, and the burning of his chateau to conceal the crime, remains in confinement on Governor's Island. All proper arrangements are made for his extradition immediately on receipt of a warrant from Washington.

The New Government in France.

A telegram to the London *Times* gives the following summary of a circular addressed to the Duc de Broglie to the French representatives abroad:

"The Duc de Broglie declares that the difference which arose between the majority and M. Thiers related in no way to his foreign policy. On the contrary, upon several occasion during the last two years the Assembly associated itself by its votes with its acts by which M. Thiers re established the relations of France with foreign powers and with his efforts to remove the traces of misfortunes of France and to restore it to complete national independence. The Minister, therefore, invites the diplomatic agents of France to remain faithful to the line of conduct which has been marked out to them. The Duc de Broglie proceeds to point out how it was solely on account of M. Thiers' domestic policy that he and the Assembly deferred. The majority of the Assembly thought that a resolute opposition should be made to the progress of the revolutionary spirit, and the majority did not consider that the Cabinet formed by the President after the late elections presented all the guarantees which were essentially desirable in a Conservative point of view. The policy of the new Government, therefore, was determined by its origin. That policy will be moderate at home and pacific abroad, determined to oppose vigorously the revolutionary party without contemplating any reaction or any aggression upon existing institutions. The Government will leave to the Assembly to decide, whenever it shall think fit, the question of the future form of Government in France. The Duc de Broglie, in conclusion, insists upon the great political truth that the question raised in the National Assembly interests not only the tranquility of France, but also that of all nations. It fact, it is not in France alone that the revolutionary spirit is conspiring against the public peace and against society, and all the States of Europe have an equal interest in its repression. The triumph of the demagogues would, indeed, be more formidable in France than elsewhere, and the cause of French society is, in consequence, that of all civilization. French diplomatists are requested to govern themselves by this circular in their language and conduct."

THEY have rather a rapid way of living and dying in Atlanta. Dr. Miller, of Atlanta, who was in Memphis while the cholera prevailed there, narrates a sprightly incident. At seven o'clock a man went to market and bought his breakfast, went home, cooked it, and was eating it, when he was taken with cholera. He sent for Dr. Miller, who visited him at nine o'clock, prescribed, and told him he would be back in an hour. At a quarter past ten he returned. The man was not only dead, but had been buried, and the room swept and garnished for another occupant. What could Dr. Miller have given him?

The Break Impending.

Advices lately received from a gentleman connected with the European Syndicate are to the effect that bonds of thirteen different railroad companies in this country have been discredited in Europe on account of non-payment of the July instalment of interest. This has already had a beneficial effect upon the sale of government securities abroad, as heretofore investments have been made in railroad bonds upon the advice of foreign bankers, who recommended them in preference to United States securities, as they bore a higher rate of interest and yielded more profit to those negotiating the sale. In consequence of the failure to pay the interest on the railroad bonds the confidence in them has been shaken, and the foreign capitalists who have money to invest now look to government securities as the safest investment, although they pay a smaller rate of interest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE

BECKWITH $20

PORTABLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

ON 30 DAYS TRIAL,

with strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all complications, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong, it makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. *Remember*, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand, or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with

NO TOILSOME TREAD OF THE TREADLE.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 863 Broadway, New York. jel2ieod9m:w9m

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS to be had at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

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CHAMPAGNE in pints and quarts, of my own importation.
ST. LOUIS CHAMPAGNE Pints and Quarts. The best article of American make.
CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDY, of all varieties.
PURE HOLLAND GIN, My own importation. A very superior article.
BRANDY in Pints and Quarts. My own importation. Very fine; expressly for medicinal purposes.
OLD RYE WHISKY.
ENGLISH ALES, in Bulk and Bottles. The bulk ales are very fine for family use.
ENGLISH PORMER.
Remember the place.

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.

84 MARKET STREET, Corner of the Diamond.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.
Circulars free. Address Doctor W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class G to be Drawn July 31, 1873.

5,380 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	13,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	25 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	25 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners. The official drawing will be published in the newspapers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.
We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.
Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Box 2446 ST. LOUIS, Mo.

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $20. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75c to $5. Canes, Fowling Rifles, Gun Materials, Tools, &c. Guns and pistols repaired, at very low prices.
FISHING TACKLE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Call and see stock, or send stamp for our illustrated Price List. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Goods sent to any point by express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET
SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

THE WHEAT FIELDS OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate. Free Homes. Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offer for sale its **Lands in Central and Western Minnesota**, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague are unknown.*
Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4 00 to $8 00 per acre; further away $2 50 to $4 00.
Seven Years' Credit; Warantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.
Soldiers under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years residence.
Transportation at Reduced Rates furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.
Send for Pamphlet, containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law, Address:

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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.
Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.
It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.
It removes all eruptions, itching, and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.
By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.
As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it the best preparation for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FOR THE WHISKERS.
This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.
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R. P. Hall & Co. Nashua, N.H.
Sold by all druggists and dealers in Medicine.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE AGENT.

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MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD.

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full synopsis Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, 50 cents; sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 298 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:ly d&wly

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MAGNOLIA BALM.

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

PURE BLOOMING COMPLEXION.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sun-burn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

Youthful Bloom & Beauty.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

KATHAIRON

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, Preserves the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek. "KATHEO," signifying to cleanse, purify, refresh, or restore. The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates Dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only Fifty Cents per Bottle.

L. D. SINE'S

GIFT ENTERPRISE

$50,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS
To be distributed in
L. D. SINE'S
162 Regular Monthly
GIFT ENTERPRISE
No be Drawn Monday, Aug. 11, 1873.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF $5,000 IN GOLD
One Prize $5,000 in Silver.

Two prizes $1,000 each in GREENBACKS.
Two prizes 500
Five prizes 100

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each; one horse and buggy, worth $600 each; one Rosewood Piano worth $500 each; five family sewing Machines worth $200 each; 75 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $30 to $200 each, Chains, Silverware Jewelry, &c., &c.
Whole number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 70,000.
AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets, $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters in ust be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 90, CINCINNATI, O.
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POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
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$475 A MONTH to Agents. Articles new, and staple as flour. C. M. INGTON, Chicago. my10.3m W

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MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, [illegible] WARRANTED to [illegible] EVERYBODY [illegible]

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE 170 Acres in Washington County Pa., of superior quality well improved. For further particulars address William Kerr, Kerr's Station Pa. m31-3mW

WHISKERS! One package of Prof Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face without injury in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, post paid or 3 for 50 cents. p12-12tW EDGAR JONES, ASHLAND, Mass

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

FOREIGN.

Affairs in Italy.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Shock of an Earthquake.

ENGLAND.

Bank of Eng and Circulation.

The London *Economist* of the 21st inst., has a leading article on the bill for increasing the circulation of the Bank of England, from which it appears the British Government cannot take the proposed action without the consent of Parliament.

A German Family Kidnapped.

Three families bound to Chicago arrived here recently from Germany, and while in charge of the Board of Emigration were kidnapped by runners and sent to North Carolina, where after working a month at the roughest farm work, escaped, begged their way back here where they found tickets in possession of the officers of emigration which had been sent them.

Banquet to Distinguished Persons.

LONDON, July 3.—A grand banquet was given last evening at the Trinity House to the Cazrowich, Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Fourth.

The American residents of London will celebrate the Fourth by a dinner at the Langham Hotel.

Proposed Royal Visit.

A special from Vienna says that the Emperor of Austria will visit the Czar in December.

The Patent Right Law.

The London *Hour*, this morning editorially commends the patent right law of the United States.

American Securities.

Dispatches from New York reporting a reduction in the public debt, and that the receipts from Internal Revenue for the fiscal year were several millions in excess of the estimates, cause a better feeling in the market for American securities.

Departure of the Shah.

LONDON, July 5.—The Shah of Persia left this city to-day for France, and proceeded to Portsmouth, where at 2 o'clock he embarked on the British steam sloop Rapid which sailed immediately for Cherbourg. An immense crowd gathered at the railway station of this city, and loudly cheered the Shah as the Portsmouth train moved off. As the Rapid steamed out of the Portsmouth harbor, a parting salute was fired by vessels attached to the channel squadron.

The Cable Completed.

HEARTS CONTENT, N. F., "Independence Day," 1873.—The laying of the cable of 1873 was successfully completed this morning, shortly after midnight.

SPAIN.

Draft of the New Constitution.

MADRID, July 2.—The Constituent Committee of the Assembly have completed the draft of the Federal Constitution. It provides that the President of the Republic shall hold office four years and not be eligible for a second term. Deputies cannot accept office as Ministers; the public powers are divided into the Judiciary, Legislative and Executive Departments; the Cortes is to hold two sessions each year, members to receive salaries. European Spain is divided into eleven States, and Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Island are constituted territories.

The Steamer Virginius in the Harbor of Aspinwall.

PANAMA, June 24.—The notorious steamer Virginius is in the harbor of Aspinwall. A Spanish man of war entered the port on the 21st instant, and on the same day also the United States steamer Kansas. What the mission of the Spanish vessel is has not transpired, but the Kansas, it will be remembered, is the same ship which, over a year ago, conveyed the Virginius out of port from under the guns of the Spanish Frigates. The Virginius is undergoing repairs, and it is understood the Kansas will remain until repairs are completed. The Cuban General Quesada is still in Aspinwall.

The Revolution in Honduras.

News has been received here from Honduras that the filibustering steamer General Sherman, had landed here. The Revolutionary party, headed by E. Palacios has overthrown the Government of Honduras. The party are now marching on Gautemala and if they succeed in entering that territory they are almost sure to overthrow the existing Government and establish that of the Jesuit or Church party.

A Vigorous Campaign Against the Carlists to be Inaugurated.

MADRID, July 5.—The Government has decided to employ every resource to crush the Carlist insurrection. A proclamation will be issued, giving the Insurgents five days to surrender to the Republican forces, after which time cordons will be drawn around the Insurrectionary Districts, and a decisive campaign commenced. In consequence of the interruption of Railways in the north, mails are now sent from Spain by sea in war vessels.

The Fourth in Europe.

MADRID, July 5th.—The anniversary of the Independence of the United States was celebrated at the American Legation yesterday by a grand banquet. Among the distinguished guests of Minister Sickles, were Senor Castelar, Members of the Cabenet, foreign representives in Madrid, and the president of the Cortes.

LISBON, July 5th.—There was no banquet here yesterday in celebration of the fourth of July. The representative of the United States was absent, and there was no American Vessel on the Tagus.

LONDON, July 5th.—The anniversary of the independence of the United States was duly celebrated by a banquet at which all prominent Americans were present. The day was also similarly observed at Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other leading cities of the continent, the American ministers presiding at nearly all the celebrations.

VIENNA, July 4.—Americans here, with a number of invited guests, went on a picnic up the Spree to-day. On their return a banquet was given at Blumen Halle in honor of the day. The dining-room was finely decorated with bunting and flowers. At the upper end the American and Austrain flags were displayed, and portraits of President Grant and Emperor William were hung on the walls. About two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present.

FRANCE.

The Coming Duel.

LONDON, July 5.—A special from Paris says a duel between Rane and DeCassagnac will take place on Monday.

The Trial of Marshal Bazaine.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs that the trial of Marshal Bazaine will probably take place at Compiegne in the latter part of September.

The Libel Suits.

PARIS, July 5.—Duke de Gramont's libel suit against the proprietors of the *American Register* of this city and the New York *Herald* has been divided in favor of the plaintiff. The *Register* is condemned to pay five thousand francs damages and a fine of one thousand five hundred francs, and the proprietor of the *Herald* to pay six thousand francs damages and one thousand francs fine.

Arrival of the Shah.

CHERBURG, July 5.—The Shah arrived in the harbor this afternoon on board the British steamer Rapid. In the evening numerous bonfires were lighted on the shore, and shipping in the harbor was hung with Chinese lanterns, making a very brilliant spectacle. His Majesty will disembark on Sunday.

AUSTRIA.

The Exposition.

VIENNA, July 5.—The number of foreign visitors to the exhibition is increasing daily. The great majority are from England. Juries are now hard at work, and it is generally thought that a considerable number of prizes will be awarded the American exhibitors. A severe rain storm passed over the city to-day, considerably damaging goods in the United States Department of the exhibition, and ruining silks in the French section. General Van Buren has gone to Voslauer twenty miles from this city.

HALIFAX.

The Bark Concordia Running Ashore—The Captain and 3 Others Drowned.

HALIFAX, July, 5.—The bark Concordia, from Quebec, for Plymouth, England, went ashore at Cape Quilla, June 18 h, and Captain Harrison, first mate Goodie and three of the crew were drowned while making efforts to carry a line ashore. James Hughson, second mate, succeeded in floating a line ashore which was made fast by some fishermen, and himself and the remainder of the crew, eleven in number, were saved. The bodies of those drowned were recovered the next morning.

ITALY.

The Ministerial Crisis.

ROME, July 3.—The crisis in the ministry continues. Minghetta has failed to form a Cabinet, and the King has summoned Count de Kambray Digny to undertake the task.

Another Earthquake.

FLORENCE, July 3.—A despatch from Belluno, fifty miles north of Venice, says: Shocks of earthquake were felt in that city and adjacent country this morning. The volcano near Farr, ten miles from Belluno, which has been quiet for some time, commenced an eruption, and the water of the lake in the vicinity boiled.

RUSSIA.

The Khivan Expedition—The Khan Implores for Mercy.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—It is officially announced that the Khan of Khiva, and all his ministers who fled from the Capital upon the approach of the Russian troops have returned and submitted to General Kaufman, beseeching his clemency and imploring his merciful consideration. The General, pending his disposition of their cases, has placed them under guard.

HAVANA.

Chinamen to take the Place of Slaves.

HAVANA, July 4.—Planters have agreed to pay a tax of two dollars for each slave, instead of sending them to work on trocha. Owners of runaway Chinamen now in the government depots have offered them for work on trocha, and the Captain General will accept them.

INDIA.

Riot Among the Hindoos.

LONDON, July 5.—A dispatch from Bombay gives intelligence of a rising among Hindoo peasants in the district of Poonah. They refused to pay rents and plundered and burned several houses. Two bands have been dispersed by the police.

TURKEY.

A New Loan to be Introduced.

LONDON, July 4.—A new Turkish loan is about to be introduced in the market.

ITALY.

A Heavy Fine.

LISBON, July 5.—The Customs authorities have fined the Captain of the steamship Murillo, which ran into and sunk the emigrant ship Northfleet in the English Channel 200,000 ries for failing to come to Lisbon when he had a cargo for this port.

The Ministerial Crisis.

ROME, July 5.—Count De Cambray Digny has failed to form a cabinet, and the crisis in the Ministry continues.

The Pope walked in the Vatican grounds to-day unsupported by attendants.

Fresh Shocks of an Earthquake.

ROME, June 6.—Fresh shocks of an earthquake were reported this morning in Belluno and vicinity.

The Shah of Persia has accepted an invitation to visit Italy.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, July 5.—2:30 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝. American securities—U. S. coupons; 5-20s of 1865, 93½; do of 1867, 93; 10-40s 89½; new 5s, 90⅝; Erie 49¾.

Refined Petroleum 12⅝d. Linseed Oil £33 15s&34.

PARIS, July 2.—Rentes 56 francs 35 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 5.—United States bonds—5-20s, 92, 96½.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 8⅝d; Orleans 9⅛d; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export; American 6,000; cotton to arrive dull; September and October deliveries from Savannah and Charleston at 8 15-16d; July and August do not below low middlings 8 9-16d; September deliveries from New Orleans 8⅝d; sales of new crop shipped from Savannah or Charleston in July were made yesterday at 8 7-16.

Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat 11c 8d 12s; red spring; 10s9 a 11s1; red winter 12s 2d. Flour 27s 6d a28s. Corn 26s 3. Cheese 61s. Cumberland middles 37s. Short rib do 39s 6d. Pork 63s. Spirits Petroleum 10d.

ANTWERP, July 5.—Refined Petroleum 38¼f.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamship St. Laurent from Brest, and Maine from Bremen have arrived.

TERRIBLE STORMS.

Great Damage Done in Several States.

THE GRAIN CROPS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Houses Trees, Telegraph Poles and Bridges Blown Down.

In Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., July 5.—The recent severe storms have done much damage to the crops in this vicinity. Portions of the Hocking Valley Railroad between this city and Lancaster are washed away and are under water. Bridges and telegraph poles have been washed away and trains have stopped running. Over one hundred persons are delayed in this city waiting for the repairs of the track, so as to allow the running of trains to take them to their respective homes.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The like of the storms of the past three days has seldom if ever, been seen in the State of Ohio or Indiana. Hurricanes and tornadoes with floods of rain have followed each other in rapid succession. Our city and its immediate vicinity have escaped the fury of these storms. The country north of this parallel in Indiana and Ohio has suffered severely. These furious storms have passed over it on the second, third and fourth instants. The telegraph wires have been generally prostrated at Springfield, Ohio. On the P. and A. telegraph line there were two hundred poles down. Passengers from Logansport say the storm yesterday leveled trees all the way from Logansport to Richmond, Ind.

At Troy, Ohio, a large cordage factory was unroofed. On this side of Troy on the line of the Duluth and Michigan railroad, houses were seen tumbling down, fences prostrated, trees uprooted everywhere. The fields seemed like lakes of water. On the Zanesville road five bridges were washed away. No trains will go east of Circleville before Monday. At Port Washington, O., about seventy miles east of Columbus, at Cedarville, O., near Xenia, immense destruction has occurred. At Washington, Indiana, the storm was exceedingly fierce, sheaves of wheat scattered about wildly and carried many feet in the air. Everywhere in the belt north of this city was affected by the storm, whose centre seemed to be a few miles south latitude. The general prostration of telegraph poles is without a parallel in the history of the Telegraph Company.

In Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—A terrible storm broke upon this city at noon yesterday, while the Fourth of July festivities were in full blast, and our beautiful bay covered with yachts and small boats, filled with pleasure seekers among whom were ladies. The yachts Louise and Lone Star were capsized. The inmates received a severe ducking, some of whom narrowly escaped drowning. Trees were uprooted, snags, flags and awnings were dancing in the air while loud peals of thunder and flashes of lightning, followed in succession. All passed over in half an hour without any loss of life but the one reported elsewhere at Green Lake.

Reports have been received of a tornado which damaged the grain throughout Green, Fonduiac and Sheboygan counties to a great extent. Its course from the northwest to the southeast was five miles wide. Grain, timber, barns and fences were blown to the ground in Fonduiac city many buildings were unroofed. On the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad, trains were very much delayed by fallen trees. Over eighty had to be cut from the track before the trains could pass on. The engineer on the passenger train yesterday saw the tornado approaching and put on a heavy pressure of steam and got into a clearing ahead of it. Hundreds of acres of grain were prostrated by the course of the storm.

In Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 5.—A terrific wind storm, amounting almost to a tornado, passed over the city last evening, between seven and eight o'clock. The steamer Mountaineer was lying at the bank above the brig secured to the railroad track and other fastenings by cables, two of which were new and four and one half inches in diameter. At the first big blow the lines parted after tearing up a portion of the railroad track and the steamer turned her head streamward to keep her close to St. Joseph shore. She drifted down and struck the east end of the bridge, drove several of the iron guys off the bridge which were sprung from their holds and damaged the bridges from eight to ten thousand dollars. It will require twenty days to make the repairs. The Mountaineer was terribly wrecked. The loss is $20,000 upon which there is no insurance. The tornado took off the roof of several houses in the city and did much damage in the way of uprooting shade trees which were blown down and broken.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—A special from Hannibal, Mo., to the *Democrat* says: The severest storm that ever visited that section broke over Hannibal last evening. Two houses were blown down and several unroofed. A large number of trees were uprooted and much damage done to fences and other property.

THE CHOLERA.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—There were four oaths from cholera in this city to-day.

NASHVILLE, July 3.—There were reported five deaths from cholera and five from other causes. No new cases were reported.

MEMPHIS, July 3.—There were twenty interments here to-day, six of which were from cholera.

LITTLE ROCK, July 3.—There is no case of cholera to-day. The case reported yesterday is generally considered to have been cholera morbus.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—Three deaths occurred in the city to-day, which the physicians pronounce cholera.

MEMPHIS, July 5.—Only ten interments to day from all diseases, and two only from Cholera. All excitement in regard to it has ceased.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Nine deaths from Cholera were reported at the health office to-day.

WHEELING, July 5.—Wm. Clohan, an old resident in this city, was taken suddenly ill to-day. Physicians pronounce the disease genuine Asiatic cholera.

NEW YORK.

Sentence of Frank Walworth.

NEW YORK July 5.—Frank H. Walworth, who shot his father and had been convicted of murder in the second degree was sentenced this morning to imprisonment for life. Walworth was attended in Court by his mother, brother, sisters and a number of relatives and friends. His counsel, except Mr. Beach, were present, Mr. O'Conor sitting beside the young criminal. Walworth preserved the demeanor which characterized him throughout the trial, apparently wholly insensible of the position he occupies in the estimation of the great body of the people. He heard unmoved the sentence to the State prison for life, and at the close retired from the court room accompanied by his mother and the Sheriff's officers. Mr. O'Conor is said to be endeavoring to induce the Sheriff to allow Walworth to remain in the tombs in the hope that a pardon from the Governor may save him from the State prison.

Walworth, on his way to the Tombs after sentence, said: I am glad I did not have to endure the long lecture I had anticipated Judge Davis would inflict upon me. I thoroughly understand my position, and did not desire any instruction in relation thereto. I simply wish time to arrange my affairs, and I shall then submit myself to my fate with all the equanimity I can command. Upon being taken to his cell he parted cheerfully with the Deputy Sheriff, saying that his was a case which he thoroughly understood, but did not blame the world for not understanding.

Weekly Bank Statement.

The Bank Statement shows considerable gain in reserve, but the gain is entirely in specie, legal tenders showing a decrease of 951,000. The percentage of reserve to total liabilities is 31.77-100 per cent. for National Banks, 29.41-100 per cent. for State banks and 31.47 100 per cent. for banks as a whole. Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day 590,000 on account of interest, and in redemption of five-twenty bonds.

Following is the bank statement:

Loans Increase	$5,399,200
Specie Increase	5,399,000
Legal Tenders Decrease	951,000
Deposits Increase	8,328,600
Circulation Decrease	23,200

Among the passengers sailed for Europe to-day were Frank S. Davis, New York; Hamelin and James Richardson of Memphis; and William McCammon, of Cincinnati.

The Proposed State Park

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Herald* publishes a report of the State Park Commission appointed by the last Legislature, who favor the conversion into a State Park of the universal tract of land, almost entirely in the Adirondacks, much frequented by tourists, and covering about 844,000 acres, which, when finished, would be the largest in the world but one. The United States Park on the Yellowstone river.

WASHINGTON.

The Postal Department.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—An official statement prepared at the Postoffice Department shows the number of postoffices in the United States on June 30, 1873, to be 33,234, an increase during the year of 1,351. The number of miles of railway service on the same date was 63,514 an increase during the year of 5,603 miles. The following is an official statement of the condition of the postal card contract to June 30: Requisitions on the contractor to date, from 1,686 offices, 31,643,000 cards; orders suspended at the department, from 1,015 officers, 9,484,000 cards; total number ordered by 6,706 postmasters to date, 42,129,000; number issued to June 30, inclusive, 20,480,000; balance unfilled, 22,649,000 postal cards. The Postmaster General has issued an order authorizing the employment of thirty additional carriers by the Philadelphia post office, at salaries of $800 per annum, commencing August 1; also the employment of twelve wagons, with drivers, for the free delivery service, at a total additional expense not exceeding $15,000 per year, commencing October 1.

Bridging the Mississippi.

Secretary Belknap has approved the location of the bridge across the Mississippi at La Crosse, Wis., as determined by the government engineer. The Southern Minnesota Railroad Company will accordingly erect a bridge at that point. The Secretary has addressed a letter to Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, declining the appointment of a new board of examiners on the question of location, as requested by the railroad company.

The Claims of Civil Employees.

About one hundred and twenty thousand dollars will be required to pay the claims for the additional twenty per cent. compensation allowed to certain civil employees of the government in the city of Washington. By a recent decision of the Court of Claims under act of 1867, which decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, upon one class of these claims only was the appeal taken from the first decision of the Court of Claims, and those were of laborers employed in public grounds, guards at the jail and workmen upon the Capitol extension. Upon the Supreme Court affirming the decision of the court below, and ordering that these persons be paid twenty per cent., it was understood that the workmen in the Navy-yard and Government Printing Office who had been before the Court of Claims would also be allowed additional compensation, and the Court of Claims so ruled, directing that judgment be entered in favor of all of them, numbering about one thousand one hundred. The ninety days allowed by law for the government to appeal to the Supreme Court on the latter cases will expire on the 14th inst., and unless an appeal be taken by that time the claims will be paid. The impression is, however, that no appeal will be taken, although some of the accounting officers of the treasury are of the opinion that judgments must be paid out of the appropriation made by Congress to pay awards of the Court of Claims for the fiscal year. Others hold that the ninety days allowed the government for appeal preclude the payment of claims until the present fiscal year expires, and therefor, the money must be paid out of this year's appropriation.

CRIME.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 3.—Judge George Buskirk, a wealthy banker of Bloomington, Ind., shot a bar-tender named Aaron Rose in the right side yesterday afternoon. Rose is in a critical condition.

SYRACUSE, July 3.—Last night a man named Comstock, aged thirty-six, while intoxicated, killed his wife, aged forty-two, by breaking in her skull with a cobble stone. Jealousy was the cause. Comstock gave himself up.

ARKANSAS.

Address of the Governor—The Political Situation Reviewed.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 5.—Governor Baxter yesterday delivered a speech at a Fourth of July celebration, at Lewisburg, in Conway county. It was principally of a political nature. He stated, if any frauds were committed at the late election, it was done by the men who are now endeavoring to put Mr. Brooks in office; that he had been duly declared elected by all the forms of law, and he would be recreant to himself and the people if he was to surrender the office. He said Mr. Brooks' petition, contesting for the place had been kicked out of the Legislature, the only power under the laws that could try the matter, that the Supreme Court had also refused to interfere, and now, should a Circuit Court attempt to do so, he should certainly pay no attention to it. While he did not recognize the right of Congress to interfere, and did not believe there was any disposition to do so, nevertheless, if a new election was ordered by Congress, he should certainly go before the people, and if Mr. Brooks was elected he would quietly retire. It was known that Mr. Brooks could not again bring up his contest before the assembling of the next Legislature, and he proposed in the election of that body, to see that every man in the State had the right to vote, and his vote was properly counted. It is a matter of fact that the election under which the present Constitution was declared to be ratified, never expressed the will of the people, nor has any Legislature been elected from that time to the present. He proposed that the next one should represent the will of the whole people.

PHILADELPHIA.

Transfer of the Centennial Grounds to the Centennial Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Philadelphia wore a general holiday attire to-day over the celebration of the Fourth. The great event was the transfer of the Centennial grounds to the Centennial Commission. At 2:30 P. M distinguished guests, among the number Secretary Robeson, representing the President; Belknap, Secretary of War; Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury; Postmaster General Creswell, Attorney General Williams; Governors of States and prominent men throughout the country, assembled in the Council chambers and were introduced to Mayor Stokley by Governor Hawley in a brief address. At the conclusion of the address a start was made for the Centennial site in the Park.

Hon. Morton McMichael, in a speech, formally transferred the grounds to Gen. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, who accepted the trust in an eloquent address. Just as the last words of Gen. Hawley were spoken, the flag was unfurled from the staff, 121 feet high, directly in front of the speakers' stand, amid great applause and the rendition of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the band. The transfer ceremonies were followed by a grand review of the military.

PERSONAL.

Carl Schurz and Francis Adams are at Vienna.

Commissioner Jackson S. Schultz has left Vienna.

Secretaries Richardson and Belknap, and family, are at Long Branch.

Peter B Sweeney was among the passengers for Europe last Saturday.

Rear Admiral Alden, late in command of the European Station, left Villafranca, June 16th, in the United States steamer Brooklyn, for New York.

T. W. Wade was appointed on Saturday Internal Revenue guager for the Sixth District of Kentucky.

WISCONSIN.

Sad Casualty—Pleasure Boats Capsized—Twenty Persons Drowned.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—The terrible storm which swept over Wisconsin yesterday, proved very disastrous to pleasure parties. At Green Lake a number of pleasure seekers were on the water when the storm struck them and capsized their boats and twenty souls were sent into eternity. The following are the only names that could be obtained. M. C. Russell and daughter, from Berlin, Wis.; Jennie Olin, a child of Mrs. Allen, Mrs. A P Carman, Mrs. George Harding, Wm. B. Laxhum, wife and child, and Mrs. John Bain, all from Dartford.

DETROIT.

Sad End of a Balloonist.

DETROIT, July 4.—Professor La Montaine, of Brooklyn, Michigan, was instantly killed at Ionia this afternoon by falling from a balloon. He had ascended five or six hundred feet when the balloon collapsed, the ropes passed from under the basket, and the professor came down one hundred feet from where he ascended, to the horror of ten or twelve thousand spectators.

TEXAS.

First Bale of Cotton of the Season in Market.

BROWNSVILLE, July 4.—The first bale of cotton raised on the Rio Grande this year was brought to this market yesterday by J. L Hynes, of Santa Maria, Cameron county. The gentleman on whose farm it was raised arrived too late for the steamer, but the bale will be dispatched to New Orleans by the first vessel leaving.

FIRES.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—E. Walverton's store, and four other buildings in Oregon, was burned last night. Loss $16,000.

Hollister & Pond's block in Springfield, Mass. was burned on Saturday. The loss is estimated at $30,000. It was insured for $25,000.

BUFFALO.

Three Earthquake Shocks.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—There were three distinct shocks of earthquake this morning one quite strong about six o'clock, another about seven, and a third quite strong, at nine thirty, causing considerable alarm by the rocking of buildings and the shipping in the harbor.

LONG BRANCH.

A Severe Storm.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 5.—A terrific thunder storm occurred here this morning, lasting one hour. There was another at noon accompanied by a brief fall of hail.

The venerable jurist, Judge Robertson, died on Saturday, at his residence at Mt. Athens, Campbell county, Va., in the 88th year of his age.

THE EVANS STEAL.

Supreme Court Decision

JUDGMENT REVERSED AND NEW TRIAL ORDERED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has reversed the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county in the case of the Commonwealth against George O. Evans, involving commissions for the collection of State war claims, and ordered a *venire facias de novo*.

Judge Sharswood, in announcing his decision, said: "Evans was bound by law to make a prompt report of his collections, and even if requested verbally by Governor Geary to omit making such report, as alleged by the defendant, the Governor had no authority to release a State Agent from his official duty or the conditions of his bond."

Another dispatch says: In the case of George O. Evans, the Supreme Court has decided, Judge Sharswood delivering the opinion yesterday, that the moneys collected by Evans were collected by him as a public officer within the exceptions of the act of Assembly of 1842. The Judge on the trial of the case in Court in Dauphin county should have so charged the jury. The Judge erred in charging the jury with reference to the claims placed in Evans' hands by Gen. Hartranft for collection, that he could fix the amount of commission at three, five or ten per cent., not limiting the commission to the amount actually collected. On the question of forfeiture by Evans of all this commission for refusing or neglecting to account for his collections, the Court held that, under the fourteenth section of the act of 1811, Evans was bound to account promptly or within a reasonable time; that it was the condition of his official bond to account semi-annually to the State Treasurer for amounts collected. He collected on May 1, 1867, $78 576 89; October, 27, 1868, $105 651 46, and in August 20, 1870, $136,846 09. He furnished no account until July 1, 1871. On the trial, Mr. Evans said that he reported to Governor Geary, but not in writing, and that as the State had a large balance unsettled, which fact, if it got into the newspapers, would endanger the collection thereof, Governor Geary requested him not to make a written report for the good of the State. Governor Geary, says Justice Sharswood, was not alive at the time of the trial to meet these allegations, but it was too clear for argument that Governor Geary had no power to release an agent from the performance of one of his plainest duties, as well as from the condition of his official bond, upon any such notion of expediency. For these and other reasons a new trial was ordered.

WHEELING.

A Jealous Lover—He Visits the House of His Paramour with Murderous Intent, but is Killed Accidentally.

WHEELING, July 5.—About eleven o'clock this morning, a man named Martin A. G. Evans, a printer by trade, but at present in the employ of the Signal Service, at Cincinnati, went to visit a Mrs Dunlap, of this city, whom he was very desirous of marrying. He was very jealous of a Mr Flannagan, who boarded with Mrs. Dunlap. Upon entering the house he went directly to Flannagan's room, and finding him laying on a bed, drew a revolver. Flannagan jumped up and seized the weapon, when in the scuffle it went off, the ball injuring several fingers of Evans' hand, and passing through Flannagan's hand.

Mrs Dunlap and her sister rushed into the room, and Evans, upon observing her, tried to carry the weapon toward her, but Flannagan avoided it every time. The second shot passed through the skirt of Mrs. Dunlap's dress, and lodged in the door. The third shot inflicted a scalp wound on Evans. The fourth shot lodged in his (Evans') brain, causing death in a few minutes. Parties relieve Flannagan of any intention to turn the course of the weapon towards Evans, his aim being evidently to secure the weapon; failing in that, to prevent any injury being inflicted until the revolver was emptied. At the inquest this afternoon, letters were found on Evans addressed to his mother, also to a leading physician of this city, stating his firm intention of shooting Mrs. Dunlap and then killing himself. The jury acquitted Mr Flannagan, all the evidence going to prove that his attempts were only to save Evans from bloodshed.

CASUALTIES.

WOLFBORO N. H., July 5.—The lightning yesterday struck the house of Mrs. Drew, in Tuttonboro, instantly killing her and considerably damaging the building.

NOBLESVILLE Ind., July 5.—There was a fatal coal oil explosion on Thursday evening about six o'clock, near this place. A young woman named Elizabeth McWay, living with Mr. George Wheeler, two miles south of Noblesville, was pouring oil out of a can into a slow fire, in order to hurry up the supper, when the oil took fire and an explosion followed which scattered the burning oil all over her body, burning her to a crisp.

CHIPPEWA, Canada, July 5.—A man, woman and child went out on the Niagara River yesterday afternoon, and are supposed to have gone over the falls, as pieces of the boat were picked up below the falls this noon. The young man was from Cincinnati, and the girl with her young brother from Toronto. The young man and girl were to have been married to-day, having procured a license at Welland yesterday. Their names have not yet been ascertained. The address of a woman on Cedar street, Cleveland, was found in the man's pocket-book at the hotel, but no effects of any consequence were discovered. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

ALBANY.

The New Comet.

ALBANY, July 6.—The new comet discovered at Vienna, Austria, as announced by cable, through the Smithsonian Institute, was readily found at Dudley Observatory, in this city, at two o'clock this morning, by Prof. Haugh. As seen through the comet Seeker, it appeared as a faint nebulous mass. Its position is no hours seven minutes right ascension, and four degrees thirty-four minutes south declination.

NASHVILLE, July 5.—There were fourteen interments to-day, four of which were from Cholera.

Judge Lynch, of New Orleans, has refused a new trial in the Hawkins-*Picayune* libel case.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1873.

At the afternoon session of the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Patton moved a section requiring all official and legal advertising to be published in each county in two newspapers of opposite politics. Not agreed to.

Mr. Broomall offered a section, which was adopted without debate, that in all cases of unlawful homicide and in such criminal cases as may be authorized by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review, in the same manner as in criminal cases.

A new section was adopted revising the aldermanic system of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. It lessens the number of aldermen, and substitutes fixed salaries in lieu of fees.

Pending a vote upon the section constituting each county of 30,000 inhabitants a separate judicial district, with one judge, providing for single and double districts, and abolishing associate judges, the Convention adjourned.

This morning the Convention reassembled at nine o'clock, Judge Walker in the chair. The Convention resumed consideration of the article on Judiciary, the 24th section pending, as follows: Each county containing thirty thousand inhabitants shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one Judge learned in the law; the Legislature shall provide for additional Judges as said district may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the Legislature may provide. The office of Associate Judge not learned in the law is to be abolished, except in counties not forming separate districts, but the several Associate Judges in office when the Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

Mr. Alricks, of Dauphin, moved to amend by substituting that every county containing a population of not less than fifty-five thousand inhabitants shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge; every county containing a population of not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect two judges; every additional fifty thousand inhabitants in any county shall entitle such county to an additional judge.

Mr. Gibson, of York, moved to amend the amendment by making the same applicable to two or more adjoining counties, with a population of 55,000.

Mr. Kaine (Fayette) opposed the amendments and favored the section as reported from the committee of the Whole.

Messrs. Mann, Boyd, Gilpin, Beebe Sharp and McMurray participated in the discussion, when a vote was taken on Mr. Gibson's motion, which was lost. The amendment offered by Mr. Alricks was also defeated.

Mr. Fulton of Westmoreland, offered a substitute for the section, which was also rejected.

Mr. D. W. Patterson, of Lancaster, moved a substitute for the section, which was also rejected.

Mr. Landis of Blair, moved to strike out thirty thousand and insert fifty thousand, on which he called the yeas and nays. Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1873.

At ten o'clock this morning the Constitutional Convention was called to order by President pro tem., Hon. John H. Walker, and opened with prayer.

The Convention proceeded to consider the article on Judiciary on second reading, section 21 pending, with the amendment of Mr. Hanna. The action is relative to a Register's office, for probate of wills and granting letters of administration. An office for recording of deeds shall be kept in each county, and the Register's Court is hereby abolished; the jurisdiction and powers thereof are vested in the Orphans' Court. In every city and county wherein the population shall exceed two hundred thousand, the Legislature shall, and in any other city or count, may establish a separate Orphans' Court to consist of one or more judges, who shall be learned in the law and which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may hereafter be conferred upon, the Orphans' Court; and thereupon the jurisdiction of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such city or county in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine. The Register of wills shall be compensated by a salary to be fixed by law, and shall be ex-officio Clerk of such separate Orphans' Court, and subject to the directions of said Court in matters pertaining to his office. Assistant Clerks may be appointed by the Register, but only with the approval and consent of the Court. All accounts filed in the Register's office of such separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the court without expense to the parties, except where all the parties in interest in the pending proceedings shall nominate an auditor, whom the court may in its discretion appoint.

Mr. Hanna's amendment was to strike out the clause establishing an Orphans' Court. The amendments were offered and rejected, and the section, with slight modification in phraseology, was adopted.

HEBDOMADAL NECROLOGY.

Deaths in Pittsburgh and Allegheny During the Past Week

The following official records from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Boards of Health will show the mortality in the two cities during the past week:

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health of this city reports that during the week ending July 6 h there were 97 deaths in the city. Of this number 49 were males, 48 females; 95 white and 2 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Cholera infantum, 19; consumption 9; whooping cough and convulsions each 5; typhoid fever, sub-acute meningitis and inanition, each 4; drowning, congestion of lungs and pneumonia, each 3; accident, congestion of brain, cerebro spinal meningitis, debility, acute enteritis, gastro enteritis, acute meningitis, measels, old age, poison and peritonitis, each 2; alcoholism, atalectasis, apoplexy, cancer of stomach, cancer of mouth, diarrhoea, chronic dysentery, scarlet fever, puerperal fever, gastralgia, jaundice, marasmus, meningitis, acute nephitis, premature birth and unknown, each 1.

The ages were as follows: Under 1 year 37; from 1 to 2, 19; 2 to 5, 3; 5 to 10, 5; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 10; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 1.

ALLEGHENY.

The report of Health officer Hoeb, of Allegheny, for the week ending yesterday morning, shows a considerable increase in the number of deaths, over recent reports, embracing the same intervals. During the week 53 deaths occurred in the Allegheny district. Of these all were white, 29 males and 24 females. The following were the diseases: Cholera infantum 27; still born, 2; measles, 2; cancer, 1; cholera morbus, 1; tubercular consumption, 1; old age, 1; marasmus, 1; atrophia mesenterica, 1; accident, 3; convulsions, 3; inanition, 2; consumption, 2; hemorrhage of bowels, 1; debility, 1; inflammation of stomach, 1; dysentery, 1; inflammation of bewels, 1; typhoid fever, 1. The number of deaths among children, it will be observed was unusually large. There were under 1 year, 39; from 1 to 5, 3; from 10 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 2; from 40 to 50, 1; from 50 to 60, 1: from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 2.

Farm Notes.

PIP IN FOWLS.

The pip, says the Chatauqua Farmer is occasioned by the forming of a dry, horny scale upon the tongue; the beak becomes yellow at the base; the plumage becomes ruffled; the bird mopes and pines; the appetite gradually declines to extinction, and at length it dies, completely worn out by fever and starvation. Give the bird, three times a day, for a week or two, two or three grains of black pepper in fresh butter, which will effect a cure.

IVY POISON.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer, who frequently gets poisoned during haying by ivy which grows on his place, recommends the following treatment. Take four ounces of sugar of lead, pulverize it, then dissolve it in one quart of cold water. Apply it to the poisoned parts whenever they begin itching or burning. In case the poisoned parts are badly inflamed and swelled put on a bread and milk poultice, till the inflammation is out, then take half a cup of cream, put in a teaspoonful of sugar of lead and beat it up until a salve is made of it; then apply it three or four times a day. It will also be well to take a little physic each day.

WATER FOR HORSES.

A writer in the Agricultural says: "This Summer my horses got badly run down. We fed them liberally, but they did not eat well. They had no appetite, no digestion, no strength and spirit. They came home at noon and night fagged out, and their night's rest did not refresh them. I soaked a barrel in two and placed the end on the platform of the pump. These are for watering the horses. Into one of them we put a pail full of corn meal and mixed it with water. The horses at first did not like it, and would only drink a little when very thirsty. After they had drank what they would, they were allowed pure water. In a very few days, however, they drank this corn-meal soup with a relish, and in less than a week there was a decided change for the better in the appearance of all the horses. We do not let them eat the meal, but merely let them drink the milky water. I have no doubt it is as good for them as a plate of good soup is for a tired and hungry man before dinner. It seems to stimulate the appetite and digestion."

HILLING POTATOES.

Controversies as to the relative merits of level or hill culture for potatoes keep constantly coming to the surface. The fact is, good potatoes may be raised by either process. On light soils the crop should be hilled but little, if any, but on close, heavy land, we advocate planting near the surface, and the formation of moderate hills. These, however, must be made and finished before the tubers have formed, for any additional earth heaped over the stolons causes new ones to be formed, and the result is a crop of small potatoes. But if the hills have been formed before the tubers have set and weeds spring up between the rows, the horse hoe or hiller which formed the hills, may be used to scrape the weeds and keep up a tilth without adding any more earth to the crop.

SALT FOR CUT-WORMS.

A great deal of attention is attracted to the application of salt to corn hills to prevent the attacks of cut-worms. The late Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture said:

Take one part of common salt and three parts of plaster or gypsum, and apply, when the plant first makes its appearance, about a tablespoonfull around every corn hill. It will be found a sure protection. The mixture should not come in contact with the plants, as it may destroy them. This method has been tried over and over again by some of our best farmers in Pennsylvania, and when properly applied has never failed. Newton further said that he tried this in alternate rows, which completely proved its efficacy, as while those where it was not used suffered greatly from the grub, not a plant of the other rows was touched. Let it be tried, as can be so easily done by those who are troubled with cut-worms in the corn field about these days.

SUGAR BETTER THAN THE WHIP.

A correspondent writes: "I have a colt five years old, quite fast and high-spirited; but I have never struck him with the whip since I bought him last March. I have taught him to obey my slightest wish by means of lump sugar, of which he is very fond. He will ask for it by nodding his head and neighing. When I first had him he would not stand quietly for one to get into the carriage, and I determined to try sugar. I gave him a lump, and from that day to this he never offered to move until I was entirely ready. Wasn't that better than whipping?"

A CIRCULAR BARN.

N. S. Shaler gives the following description of a barn in a Shaker settlement on the borders of Massachusetts and New York: "To me a great barn was the most interesting of their economies; it was a wonder of convenience, and more novel than any other thing I have seen here—a circular stone building, one hundred and fifty feet across and forty feet to the eaves, with a cone roof and a central lantern; a driveway from the hillside led to a huge door, through which the loaded hay wagons could drive to a staging which carried the roadway quite around the inside of the building. A dozen wagons could unload at once, heaping their burdens into a vast central space. Beneath the roadway were stalls for beasts, who in the long winter were to empty the great central garner. At this season it was empty, and its vast space, lighted by the central lantern and freited with its cobwebbed beams was very imposing—a sort of agricultural Pantheon."

The Only Unfailing Specific

For diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and the organs affected by vicious habits, is Helmbold's Extract Buchu. This medicine cures. Dr. Helmbold is the only physician who has succeeded in obtaining the full virtues of Buchu. His is the original and only truly valuable preparation. It is confided in by physicians and patients alike. It is important that sufferers should obtain the genuine. Therefore ask for Helmbold's Extract Buchu, with the Doctor's signature on the bottle. eod&w

The Lightest Draft.

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle, Thimble Skein Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

NEW YORK.

The Search for the Polaris.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Thirty of the best and most experienced men on board of the receiving ship have been selected for the crew of the Tigress, which is announced to sail positively on Saturday. The Tigress will carry two hundred and fifty tons of coal, and, if necessary, will get a new supply at St. Johns. By this evening all the supplies of provisions will be shipped. They are composed principally of pork and fatty matter. A large quantity of pemmican will be taken; also, canned vegetables and fruits. The total amount of provisions carried will be rations for forty men for two years.

KANSAS.

A Remarkable Occurrence.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, of the 8th, says a half mile of the Missouri Pacific Railroad track near Kickapoo station, dropped into the Missouri river this evening. It sank out of sight in the flooded stream in one lurch and without any warning. It seems that the river undermined the track without the knowledge of the railroad men. The water where the track was situated is now forty feet deep. Railroad men say it is the most fearful rent ever seen. The escape of the trains was almost miraculous.

A SHORT distance above M'Veytown, Pennsylvania Railroad, Monday morning, a locomotive spark was communicated to a car containing nearly seventy barrels of oil. The result was the oil was ignited and consumed, as well as the car laden with it and two other cars, one containing a large quantity of ham and other provisions. The loss was about $6,000.

THE Lancaster *Express* says the Fish Commissioners have purchased from Michael Hoover, near the Donegal Church, in Donegal township, about three miles north of Marietta, one acre of land, with all the rights and privileges to his beautiful spring, for $2,000, and will at once commence the erection of ponds and buildings for hatching and rearing trout, pike, white fish and bass.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	113⅝
United States 6s, 1881, bid	118
United States 5s (Coupons)	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	117
United States 5-20s, 1868, bid	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	119⅝
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	120
United States 10-40s	112
United States 10-40s (Coupons)	113
Currency 6ps	124¼
New 5 Per Cents	113⅜

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 10, 1873.

REMARKS—We have nothing very important to note at this time; all things taken into consideration trade was about up to former seasons. The weather has been changeable. In the absence of a June rise in the Ohio we had one in July. The run of coal, for a barge run, was large, exceeding 6,000,000 bushels. This will help to meet the wants of the lower markets and keep them supplied with a very useful article. Bacon—The market was firm with a good demand; the advance during the last six days was one cent per lb; holders of round lots were well satisfied with the situation; they have got prices up to a steep figure, and it would not be advisable to go any higher, as by so doing they will cut off a large consumptive demand as it is not everybody that can afford to pay from 17 to 18c per lb for hams; hence they must do without; besides, fresh meats are selling at a reasonable figure. Flour—We have to note a quiet market, the demand being entirely local; leading houses are well supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	971
Wheat, sacks	400
Butter, pkgs	73
Apples	24
Oats, sacks	3,282
Cheese, bxs	100
Rye, sks	340
Bacon, tcs	64
Corn, sks	1,236

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—The season for old crop is drawing to a close, good sound fruit being difficult to obtain. Prices are so uncertain that we omit figures.

ALE—The market contains a good supply of the various kinds. Prices have been uniform for some time. Porter $10, India ale $11, XX ale $10, X ale $8@9 per bbl. Half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands. Dealers report sales at the following: Soda ash, common, 4½c, refined 6@6½c, potash 9@9½c, pearls 11@11½c, nitrate 5c arsenic 5c.

BEANS are dull, but no lower. Sales were made in a regular way at $2 50@3.

BUTTER—The demand seems to be improving; the rates, however, are without change, the principal inquiry being for choice roll for family use, with regular sales at 15@17c; fair to medium sold at 10@12c per lb.

BAGGING—In ample supply. We can report regular sales of Penn. Mill two bush. 35c, two half bush. 42c, three bush. 50c.

BROOM CORN—The market was steady with a good demand. The Eastern rates are 5@7c per pound, the latter for Hurl.

CHEESE—The market contains a full stock of the various kinds. We quote, Ohio Factory, to the trade, 11c, in a jobbing way 12@12½c.

CEMENT—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand. Sales Beason's Hydraulic $3@5 25; Louisville $2@2 50; Calcined Plaster $4 25@4 50, Sand Plaster $3@3 25; Cleveland Lime $1 75@2 00; Eastern $1 50@1 75 per bbl.

COUNTRY MEAT—There is very little doing in this article. The nominal rates are as follows; Hams 9c; clear sides 7@7½c; shoulders 5@5½d.

CANNED GOODS—The leading dealers report a dull market, with holders anxious to realize. We quote: Peaches 3 lb cans $3 00; Corn, Witslow's, $2 90@3 00; Tomatoes $2 40@2 60 per dozen.

GRAIN—The demand was restricted and sales were of a similar description. The receipts, although light, was fully up with the demand. Wheat fair to prime red $1 45@1 55 per bush; fancy would bring a shade more. Oats are in large supply, prices weak and uncertain. We quote mixed 43c, prime white 45c per bushel. Corn shelled demand and stock light. Prices are nominal. On track 53@54c, free in elevator 55@56c. Ear corn is selling at 56@57c. Rye unchanged with an occasional sale at 75@80c.

HAY—The receipts of baled continue light. The result was a firmer market, with an upward tendency in prices. We note sales on wharf and from depot of baled at $18@25 per ton. Loose from wagon sold sold at various prices.

POTATOES—Receipts of new crop is steadily increasing; prices have a declining tendency we note sales at $5 50@6 50 per bbl; old stock in limited supply, with sales at $1 25@1 50 per bush.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—The advance we noted in our last has been maintained; the current rates are as follows: Hams s c canvassed 15½c; shoulders 10½c; plain 9c; rib sides 10c; clear rib 10½c; clear sides 11c. Breakfast bacon 13c. Dried beef 19½c. Mess pork $17 50. Lard leaf tierces 9½c; refined do 9¾c; half bbls 10c; kegs and buckets 11c per lb.

POULTRY—In good demand; we note sales of spring chickens at 50@60 per pair.

RAGS—Steady at 3¼@3½c.

WHISKY—Is without change; we note sales: Highwines 93@94c.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 10, 1873.

The market was a quiet one; this, however, has been the situation for some time; the past week was more so than usual. The fact is that the little misunderstanding among dealers in regard to prices continues, and until that is adjusted sales will necessarily be restricted; it may be proper to note that the principal portion of the clip now offering consists of the medium and common grades. Growers of fine wool are not inclined to accept the prices that are now offered. Report says that a number of orders have been filled here and in the adjoining counties at 40@45c. The following are the nominal rates:

Course and medium fleece	40@42c
Tub washed	40@45c
Fine fleece	40@45c

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 10, 1873.

REMARKS—The market may be said to be at a stand still; in fact there is nothing doing here and prices are very uncertain. Crude sold at Parker's at $1 75 per bbl.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales here we can only give the asking rates, viz: 5c per gallon; sales of 2,500 bbls at Parker's at $1 75 per bbl.

REFINED.

We did not learn of a single transaction; we quote nominally at 14¾@15c. A large lot of crude no doubt could be obtained at even lower prices.

For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

OIL BARRELS.

No change in prices of city or country make with the demand very active. City $2 25; country $2 15.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, July 9.—The *Courier* says: The markets were dull and unchanged; on the upper road the market was quoted at $1 87½@1 90. Oil City $1 90. Parker's dull and inactive at $1 75@1 80. Tidioute closed weak at $1 70. Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,700	bbls	spot	$1 90
1 000	do	do	1 87½
500	do	do	1 85
1,000	do	do	1 87½

OIL CITY.

1,000	do	do	1 90

PARKER'S.

2,500	do	do	1 75

TIDIOUTE.

750	do	do	1 70

NEW YORK, July 9.—Closing of the 8th. Market very quiet with sales of 3,000 bbls refined at 17¾c; crude in bulk 7¾@8c; cases 23@23½c; Philadelphia delivery—refined all month 18c.

OIL CITY, July 9.—Market quiet at $1 95.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 9.—Market quiet at $1 80@1 85.

TITUSVILLE, July 9.—Market very quiet and dull; held at $1 90 bid.

TIDIOUTE, July 9.—Market very quiet and weak at $1 70.

ROUSEVILLE, July 9.—The market was quiet and dull at $1 80.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Market firm; straw white 18½c; crude 7½c; cases 23c; futures 18c.

PARKER'S, July 9.—Market quiet at $1 80.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 10, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle since our last report have been fair of through stock but light of stock that was intended to be sold here. The business so far has not been an extensive one, as a number of dealers went home to spend the Fourth with their families and had not returned. The supply of cattle was fully up with the demand and trade ruled slow at low prices. Some dealers assert that the cattle operations for some time past have been bad for them, at least, as is generally the case, the principal enquiry and sales were for medium to good stock. On the whole trade is very unsatisfactory for sellers, who complain about the high prices of cattle in the country and say that they cannot do anything until prices get better or farmers get their ideas down.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$6 25
Extra 1,400	6 25
Extra 1,300 lb steers	5 90@6 00
Prime 1,200 lb steers	5 75@5 85
Fair 1,100 lbs steers	5 25@5 50
Fair 1,000	5 10@5 25
Bulls	2 50@3 50
Stockers	3 50@4 75
Common	5 00
Cows	3 00@4 50

HOGS.

The run of hogs was a fair one and the pens were moderately well filled. The feeling was better and a number of lots changed hands; at $4 85@4 90 per cwt, showing a slight advance on last week's figures. The principal demand was for light York hogs, which are not offering as freely as other descriptions. The run being principally heavy for fat hogs and as will be perceived there is very little difference between Yorkers and Philadelphia hogs. The following were the asking rates:

PRICES:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 85
Prime do	4 75
Prime Yorkers	4 50@4 65
Fair do	4 40@4 50

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was a light one and the market was a slow one with prices ruling very low. The prospect is anything but encouraging and we have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. The nominal rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra	100 lbs	$5 00
do	95 do	4 50@4 75
do	90 do	4 50@4 75
do	85 do	4 00@4 25
do	80 do	4 00@4 25

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 10, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the various railroads that centre at the Union Yards was some 500 head. This number includes about 100 head driven in from the surrounding counties of Washington, Beaver and Butler. The small number offered had the effect of making a lively market. The butchers became aware of the situation early and taking time by the forelock they purchased early. The principal demand was for good cattle. Common, although not in good supply, were not favored. The butchers who buy common cattle have had a good time latterly, making cheap purchases. Trade ruled lively for medium and good goods. Common were dull at last week's prices. Good and choice cattle were ½ to ¼c above last week's figures. The following are the current rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb cattle	$6 75@7 00
Extra 1,300 steers	6 50@6 62
Extra 1,200	6 00@6 25
Prime 1,100	5 80@6 00
Fair 1,000	5 25@5 75
Common grassers	3 50@4 25

SHEEP.

The run of sheep and lambs reached some 1,300 head, about 100 head below last week. The market ruled steady and firm but rather slow. Prices were a shade in advance of last week. The principal portion of the offerings were lambs.

The following are the sales of sheep:

R. McCaslin sold 40 head of Lawrence county at $4 00 per cwt.

M. H. Byerly sold 100 head of Butler county sheep at an average of $3 50.

M. Homer sold 80 head of Beaver county sheep at $3 00@5 00.

J. Stokely, of Allegheny sold 50 head at 5c per lb.

LAMBS.

H. Nagle sold 35 head of Butler county lambs at $2 00@3 50 per head.

M. Flowers sold 55 head of Butler county lambs at $2 50@3 50 per head.

Henderson & Co., of Allegheny county, sold 75 head at $3 50 per head.

John F. Neely, of Allegheny county, sold 40 head at $2 25@3 75 per head.

E. Johnston, of Washington county, sold 75 head on private terms.

J. Montgomery sold 78 head of Armstrong county lambs at $2 25@3 75.

J. McNeese sold 120 head of Butler county lambs at $2 00@4 00 per head.

Fowler & Walters sold 60 head of Beaver county lambs at $2 00@4 00 per head.

John Beeler sold 70 head of Butler county lambs at $2 50@3 50.

A. Eckert sold 114 head of Butler county lambs at $2 00@4 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 10th.

Jobbing trade very quiet, but some movement in first hands, and Western and California jobbers have begun to operate in domestics and prints. The market for cotton goods steady at unchanged prices. Atlantic H. and A. Brown sheetings and ballon and gold medal bleached shirtings are sold ahead. Amoskeag cheviot stripes also sold ahead. The *Daily Bulletin* says the new dark dunnell American Manchester and Cocheco prints will be opened to-morrow at 11c, except Cocheco, which will be 11½c.

PRODUCE.

Cotton active at 20¾c. Flour lower; superfine western and state $4 90@5 50; common to good $5 70@6 25; good to choice $6 35@7 00. Rye flour steady at $4 20@5 25. Whisky firmer at 93½c. Wheat higher; Iowa spring $1 46 rejected; spring $1 25. Rye dull at 83c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; yellow western dull; California 25c. Coffee in good request at 17¼@19½c. Sugar firm at 7⅝@7¾c. Rice steady at 7¾@8¾c. Crude Petroleum 7¾c; refined 17¾@18c. Pork firmer; new mess $17 50. Beef steady and unchanged; cut meat steady; middles steady; short clear at 9½c, long 8¾@9. Lard firmer at 9@9½c. Butter quiet at 15@21c. Cheese quiet at 12@12¾c.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; No. 2 sold at $1 16@1 16¼ spot; July sold at $1 17; August $1 13¼. Corn irregular at 37c spot; 37½c July; 38¾@39c August. Oats active; No. 2 29½c cash; 29@29½c August. Rye quiet; No. 2 at 60c. Barley quiet; fall No. 2 at 60c. Provisions—Pork dull $15 50@15 60. Lard quiet at $8 10@8 15. Bulk meats active; shoulders 7c. Bacon firm. Whisky steady at 88½c.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Cotton dull; 19@19½; Flour firm, 6 75@7 00; Wheat firm, $1 40@1 43; Corn firm, 50. Rye steady, 70; Groceries steady, Butter and cheese steady. moderate demand; Provisions active, pork firm, 17.00: Lard quiet, 8¼@8½; Bulk meats strong, shoulders 7¼, clear rib side and clear sides 9¼; Bacon firm, 8¼, 9¾@10; whiskey firm 88.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn scarce; mixed western 58¼@58¾c. Oats active at 47@48c. Rye dull at 70@75c. Pork $16 50@17 00. Bacon—Good demand; shoulders 8½@8¾c, rib sides 10¾c, clear rib sides 10½@10¾c. Lard dull at 8¼@8¾c. Butter firm at 18@21c, Whisky dull and lower; sales at 93c.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 25; No 2 $1 18½. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 28½c. Corn active; No 2 mixed 36c. Rye demand fair and market firm; No 1 62½c. Barley steady at 75c.

TOLEDO, July 4.—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced. No. 2 white Wabash $1 88½, extra white Michigan $1 87½. No. 1 do. $1 75. Corn active, white 49½, no grade 39½c, damaged 32c. Oats steady with a moderate demand: No. 1 39c, No. 2 35c.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—Wheat firm at $1 40@1 55. Corn 45@48c. Oats steady at 41c.

DIED.

ABBOTT—On Sunday, July 6, at 20 minutes past 10 P. M., CLINTON HOLMES, infant son of George W. and Fannie Atkinson Abbott, aged 1 year and 7 days.

HORNER—In Christ and in peace, on Monday evening, July 7, 1873, GEORGE KENNEDY, third son of Mary M. and the late John Horner.

GOULD—On Monday, July 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., SARAH W. GOULD, wife of Lucius A. Gould, aged 50 years.

STEWART—On Tuesday, July 8, 1873, HARRINGTON LAUFMAN, youngest child of John H. and Eliza Stewart, aged 17 months.

BURKE—On Monday, July 7, at 6¼ o'clock A. M., A. HARTUPEE BURKE, infant son of W. B. and Florence Hartupee Burke.

JOHNSTON—On Monday morning, July 7, at 3 o'clock, Miss SARAH JOHNSTON, formerly of Sharpsburg, aged 38 years.

Funeral services at 2 P. M. Tuesday, July 8, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Davis, No. 230 Washington avenue, Allegheny. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MCMASTER—On July 4, 1873, at Chelsea, Mass., JAMES MCMASTER, Surgeon U. S. Navy, in the 40th year of his age.

BENNETT—At her residence, near Wilkinsburg, Wednesday afternoon, July 9, MRS. MARY BENNETT, relict of C. W. Bennett, aged 65 years.

MCFARLAND—Tuesday, July 8, 1873, ALEX. RUSSELL infant son of Alex. and Sarah E. Savage McFarland, aged 1 year and 6 days.

LEMOYNE—On Wednesday morning, July 9, 1873, at her residence in Washington, Pa., MRS. M. R. LEMOYNE, in the 74th year of her age.

STREATOR—On Tuesday, July 8, at 10:00 P. M., LYMAN P., son of Martin N. and Annie E. STREATOR, aged 3 years, 2 months and 8 days.

ROBISON—On Tuesday evening, July 8, ANNIE W., infant daughter of Dr. G. R. B. Robison, of Sharpsburg.

MAYERS—On Tuesday, July 8th, 1873, MATILDA MAYERS, wife of Jos. Mayers, music teacher, in the thirty-sixth year of her age.

FOR THE TRANSPORTATION

of dead bodies to any distance, Charles' Air-Tight Burial Cases are superior to the metallics, being much lighter to handle, and at less than one-fourth the cost. For sale at No. 131 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny city, Pa.

ISAAC CHARLES, Undertaker.

Suggestions for Summer.

It is of great importance that the system should be in a vigorous condition when the hot weather commences. The effects of a high temperature upon an enfeebled frame are always more or less disastrous. The loss of substance and the declension of nervous power, occasioned by excessive heat, can only be compensated by the active, healthful and regular exercise of all the bodily functions by which the waste of nature is replenished and the vital energies renewed. The great utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of toning, invigorating and regulating the organs of the body is universally acknowledged. As a tonic it stimulates the flagging appetite and accelerates digestion; as a corrective it neutralizes acidity of the stomach and relieves flatulency; as an alterative and mild aperient it regulates the liver and the bowels; as an anodyne it promotes tranquil sleep; as a wholesome stimulant it imparts firmness and elasticity to the relaxed and trembling nerves, and as a blood depurent it purifies the vital stream. The value of such a specific to the weak and debilitated is beyond all estimate. To invalids wilted by the sultry heat of midsummer it is as refreshing and vitalizing as the cool night dew to the sun-scorched flowers. Composed of vegetable elements only, with a basis of pure diffusive stimulant, it is safe and palatable as well as medicinal. In fever and ague districts, and wherever the natural conditions are conducive to epidemic disease, it is considered the best safeguard against malarious infection, and the speediest remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers.

Probabilities of Disease.

If you spit blood, there is a probability that your lungs or bronchial tubes are irritated and taking on diseased action.

If you spit up pus or matter, it is probable that there are ulcerations, or perhaps a cavity in the lungs, which is discharging its contents.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will help to carry off this diseased action and restore a healthy tone of the parts—this is a certainty.

If you cough, you may be almost sure that the lungs, or some of their appendages, are beginning to be or are already diseased.

If you have night sweats which weaken and prostrate you, your constitution is in a debilitated condition and you need treatment.

Every chronic disease can be cured, when the constitution is not a complete wreck. The physician best qualified to treat chronic diseases is the one who gives them his exclusive attention.

Dr. Keyser treats every chronic disease, consumption included, and has made some of the most astounding cures, apparently beyond the reach of recovery.

As long as there is life there is hope, but no one who values health and life will put off treatment until all hope has fled.

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NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

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This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

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